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SELECTIONS

FROM

CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE YEARS

1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, AND 1788,

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

175

BY 108387

W. S. SETON-KARR, C.S.,

PRESIDENT OF THE RECORD COMMISSION.

Published under the sanction of the Government of India.

CALCUTTA:

O. T. CUTTER, MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.

1864.

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PREFACE.

The extracts of which this book is made up have been taken from certain volumes of a weekly paper designated "the Calcutta Gazette and Oriental Advertiser." These volumes were discovered by the President of the Record Commission, in the pursuance of the objects for which the Commission was constituted, amongst the Records of the Home Department. The first volume commences in the spring of the year 1784, or in the last year of the administration of Warren Hastings, and the series continues down to the present century, with two gaps, in the years 1789 and 1792, for both of which the volumes of the Gazette are unfortunately missing.

Some observations seem necessary to explain the nature and origin of these Gazettes, as well as the plan which has been pursued in making the present extracts.

The first number of the Calcutta Gazette and Oriental Advertiser appears to have been published on the 4th of March 1784, and on the 11th ditto, or in the next issue of the paper, it is stated that the Governor General and Council had permitted Mr. F. Gladwin to publish a Gazette under their sanction and authority. Heads of Offices were therefore required to issue all such advertisements or publications as might be ordered on the part of the Hon'ble Company, through the channel of this paper. From subsequent issues, and from the general tenor of the paper, it would appear that the official department was kept quite

distinct from the editorial, and that the Government was in no way connected or identified with the management or politics of the paper, but only used it as a medium for making known general orders, requisitions, and official notices of all sorts.

On careful examination, the volumes were found to contain much information, political, literary, and social, and to throw a strong light on the habits and customs of our grandfathers. The sanction of the Government of India was consequently obtained to the publication of Selections therefrom by the Record Commission.

The extracts, it is hoped, will be found to contain matter calculated to amuse and interest Anglo-Indians of all classes, and those English readers who take any interest in Indian affairs. It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the value which such an Historian as the late Lord Macaulay would have set on such a series of volumes as a record of passing events, customs, and manners, or the use which he would have made of such materials, to illustrate and enrich particular sections of History.

The present volume comprises the years 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, or the last year of Warren Hastings, the temporary administration of Sir John Macpherson, and the early years of Lord Cornwallis. A gap occurring in the year 1789, it was thought expedient to conclude this volume with the year 1788, leaving the years from 1790 inclusive, for future edition, should the present volume prove generally acceptable to the public taste.

The selections have been arranged and divided into three parts. Part I, termed "Official," contains historical and State papers, and public notifications of interest, issued either from the Secretariats, or from the Offices of the Board of Trade, of the Board of Revenue, of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, or from others.

Part II, Editorial, is composed not merely of editorials and leading articles, but of extracts of letters from correspondents residing in the interior of the country, and of

communications addressed to the Editor, in poetry as well as in prose.

Part III is entirely made up of advertisements of sales, applications for places, &c.

In the first part will be found some papers illustrative of the views then held by high Officials on points of Indian Statesmanship and on public questions of various kinds. Others will show the rates of salaries, pensions, and allowances, sanctioned for the various Members of the Civil Service, the official hours of attendance at business, and the peculiar forms of local taxation then in use. It will be seen that Military men were entitled to a percentage on the realization of the revenue; that married Civilians were paid at a higher rate for diet allowance than their unmarried brethren; and that when there was a paucity of vacancies in Public Offices, Civilians were permitted, and even recommended, to return home, on allowances of £300 or 400 a year, until such time as suitable posts fell vacant for their employment. If, in this part of the volume, instances are found of Rulers governing on principles which have now been happily exploded, and adhering to principles of taxation or enforcing commercial maxims which have long since been abandoned as obsolete and unsuited to an advancing state of society, the reader will remember that our Indian empire was then in its infancy, and that such doctrines were also held at that time by many eminent Statesmen and leaders of parties at home.

The extracts from the editorials composing Part II, will be found more numerous in the later years. At first the Editor of the Gazette appears to have troubled himself little with political speculations. In place of an editorial we have a translation of a Sanskrit hymn or of a piece of Persian poetry, or a long account of the proceedings of the Mogul Court at Delhi or at Agra; or, instead of a leader on politics, the opening columns of a number are filled with long extracts from the English papers regarding the progress of the elections, the debates in Parliament, and the English

news in general. After the commencement of the proceedings which led to the impeachment of Warren Hastings, the Calcutta Gazette is greatly taken up with long extracts from the speeches made in Parliament on the subject. And, in later volumes, not comprehended in this Selection, the accounts of the progress of the French Revolution, with all its horrible incidents, take up half the paper.

It would be perfectly possible to extract from the Gazettes many interesting anecdotes and facts relative to the state of parties and to social manners in England during the very same years. But, for obvious reasons, the selection has been confined to Indian subjects, with one or two exceptions, such as the account of the Funeral of Dr. Johnson, and one or two other matters.

In place of leaders on the ordinary topics discussed by Editors, or even in the place of mere local news, we find also, in some years, letters or essays written in the style which the long series of Essayists of the 18th century, from the Spectator to the Mirror and the Lounger, had made familiar to our forefathers. These productions have often not the slightest bearing on any Indian subject, but are discussions on the fashions of the day, on imagination, lying, and morality, by Candidus, Verax, Oneiropolos, Flaccus, and so on. One specimen of these essays has been inserted to show what was perhaps thought readable or attractive as the work of a practised writer in those days, however tedious and out of place such disquisitions might now be deemed in a modern paper.

Letters from correspondents in the interior, on fires, inundations, and other local events, cannot, it is thought, be devoid of interest. In the department of poetry, in some years scarcely a number of the Gazette appears without many stanzas, in which the influence of the Poets of the last Century is clearly to be traced. The diction of the writers is borrowed from Pope, Gray, Goldsmith, and Collins. Impassioned lines are frequently found addressed by despairing lovers to ladies of the "Settlement" by name, or under the

faint disguise of initials or asterisks, which could have concealed nothing from the members of the society for whose perusal they were intended.

Several pieces of poetry have been included in this portion; and though some of the extracts, as, for instance, the Song of Tippoo's prisoner in the Jail at Bangalore, and the lament of the Ensign on his 95 Rupees a month, are not without some positive merit, the poetical selections have been made much more with a view of illustrating the style of poetry in vogue in the days of our grandfathers, or the manners of the times, or the importance attached to the passing events treated of poetically, than with any intention to claim for them merit, on the score of propriety of expression, imagery, or style. It may seem paradoxical to say that the very indifference of such poetry may be its best title to notice. But if high authority were needed, the example of the late Lord Macaulay would be quite sufficient to justify these selections. The quantity of third and fourth rate poetry, and even doggrel, which that great writer had read and remembered, in the course of his Historical researches, retaining the rhymes as available for any political illustration which he might require, almost exceeds belief.

In the latter years, the allusions to Tippoo, his Court, his wars with the Mahrattas, and his probable hostility to or friendship for the British Government, become frequent, and show how deep was the concern which the Government felt in the plans of one of the most formidable opponents whom we ever met on the Indian field.

The third portion of these selections may perhaps, with some readers, be the most interesting of the whole. It throws light on the minutest details of the inner and domestic life of the English community of Calcutta and the Bengal Presidency, and the variety and extent of the field for selection justify the belief that they are eminently characteristic and true. The best considered schemes of the Statesmen may fail, and the most elaborate State papers may have but a partial and transient effect. Able writers in

public journals may be wholly wrong in their speculations as to the future. Some portions of History may be so dull and so unenlivening that all but the most diligent and plodding student will neglect them. But the details of the social life and manners of Englishmen of past generations, if accurate, can scarcely ever fail to excite curiosity. Some of the extracts would be perhaps unique in any country; such, for instance, as the public apology offered, through the medium of an advertisement, by one man to another for striking him on the Calcutta Course. But the majority of the advertisements are fair samples of the ordinary amusements, of the modes of business, of the commodities bought and sold, and of the rates of payment of the day. And it has been deemed proper to insert advertisements of all kinds and descriptions. Accordingly, abundant information will be here available on the rent of houses, on the kinds of wines consumed, and on their prices per dozen; on the books and the description of literature on which the intellects of our forefathers were fed; on the style of horses used for saddle and in carriages; on the strange and heterogeneous assortment of European articles brought out to India by the Company's magnificent fleets; and on the varied and constant public amusements in which the leisure time of the residents was spent. The reader may picture to himself the cocked hats of the men and the elaborately dressed hair of the ladies, while notices of the principal streets and localities in and about Calcutta, which were deemed eligible for residence, as well as of the names of the most ancient streets, viz., Council House, old Court House, the Great Tank, Dhurrumtolla and Cossitolla, with "garden houses" therein, and sundry smaller tanks, will not be without their interest for the local antiquarian.

It is impossible not to be struck, in making these extracts, with the extent and diversity of the social recreations of our ancestors. Balls and Masquerades, Assemblies with their minuets and cotillons, Races at Calcutta and at Baraset, Theatres in which the best tragedies of Shakespear were represented together with such obsolete pieces as

Nicolas Rowe's Fair Penitent and Handel's Artaxerxes, the latter of which kept the stage till within the last forty years, and endless lotteries, were the regular and continuous attractions of successive cold seasons in Calcutta.

As regards the last description of fashionable gambling, it was not thought improper to devote the proceeds to the erection of a Church.

At the same time, while attention is drawn to these points as contrasting somewhat strongly with the morals and manners of the present age, it is but fair to beg the reader to remember, when he sees advertisements issued by English gentlemen for the recapture of run-away slaves, or accounts of duels in which one of the principals was shot, or poetry addressed to ladies by their names, at which the refinement of the present age might slightly shudder, that such refer to a time when, even in England itself, it was not thought indelicate to toast young ladies by name at large dinners, when men like the late Lord Camelford were the tyrants and pests of society, and when the voice of Clarkson and Wilberforce had not been effectually raised to put a stop to the iniquities of our traffic in slaves.

A lithographed map of Calcutta, reduced from Upjohn's map of 1792, accompanies each volume. A few notes have been added in explanation of particular passages, and it only remains to be stated that the old spelling, however eccentric or incorrect, has generally been retained.

RECORD COMMISSION,
February 1*st*, 1861.

W. S. SETON-KARR.

PART I.

OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11TH; 1784.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having permitted Mr. Francis Gladwin to publish a Gazette under their sanction and authority, the Heads of Offices are hereby required to issue all such Advertisements or Publications as may be ordered on the part of the Honorable Company, through the channel of his paper.

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM,
February 9th, 1784.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1784.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having received two presentments from the Grand Jury, complaining of irregularities and outrages committed by the Seamen belonging to Portuguese Ships, do hereby require and command all Captains and Masters of Portuguese Ships and other Vessels, to prevent their people from coming on shore before the hour of seven in the morning, or from remaining in the town after the hour of five in the evening; and it is hereby declared, that if any Portuguese Seamen shall be found in the town within the prohibited hours, they will be apprehended by the Superintendent of the Police and kept in strict custody, and shall suffer such other punishment as the circumstances under which they may be apprehended shall merit.

By order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1784.

To the Public.

The Committee for carrying into effect the purposes of the subscription for building a Church, having determined that the first stone thereof shall be laid on Tuesday next, the Subscribers and other Gentlemen of the Settlement are requested to attend this Ceremony, which will be at 8 o'clock in the morning of that day. A Public Breakfast will be given on the occasion by Mr. Wheler, at the Court-House, from whence he will proceed to the ground where the Church is to be erected.

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

[*Note.*—Mr. Wheler was a Member of Council at this time. The Church alluded to is, it is believed, St. John's Cathedral.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1784.

Extract, Minutes of Council, dated April 12th, 1784.

Resolved, that from the 1st of May 1784, the diet money assigned to the different ranks of the Service shall be paid in half-yearly, instead of monthly payments, and be consolidated with the salary of each individual; and that the Accountant General be directed to include them together in one account, to be laid before the Board at the expiration of every half-year; which, when passed, will be transmitted to the Civil Pay Master, accompanied by an order on the Treasury for the amount.

Resolved, that the orders on the Treasury for the half-yearly payment of diet money and salary to the servants of the Company, do receive a preference at the Treasury, and be appropriated exclusively to the liquidation of this account.

(A true Extract)

J. L. AURIOL, *Sub-Secretary.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1784.

Extract of a letter from Bombay, to the Honorable the Governor General and Council, dated March 8th, 1784.

Messrs. Frederick Davy and George Dick, writers on this Establishment, being, as we are informed, in the Military Service in your Presidency, we request you will have it signified to them that in case

they do not repair to their stations, we shall consider them as no longer belonging to this Establishment, and strike them off the List of Company's servants belonging thereto.

(A true Extract)

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 20TH, 1784.

Advertisement.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having been lately much encouraged in their wishes—which had for their object the prosperity of these provinces—to open an intercourse of trade between Bengal and Thibet, and having obtained, through the Honorable the Governor General, and by the immediate agency of Mr. Samuel Turner, from the Rajah of Teeshoo Loombo, a promise of encouragement to all Merchants, Natives of India, who may be sent to traffic in Thibet, on behalf of the Government of Bengal, and a promise of yielding them every assistance requisite for the transport of their goods from the frontier of Bootan, and of assigning them a place of residence, either within the monastery, or, should it be considered more eligible, in the Town, the Native merchants of Bengal are hereby informed thereof, and invited to engage in the trade, receiving, as they hereby do, the promise of this Government, that there shall be an exemption of all duties upon such articles as shall be taken out of Bengal to compose their first adventure to Thibet, on a sufficient certification that such articles are intended to do so.

It is proposed that the Natives employed on this service should assemble with their goods at Rungpore, early in the month of February, that notice may be given to the Rajah of Bootan, and a Radhary, (Parwana) obtained from him for their passport through his dominions, for which passport the merchants are to make application to the Honorable the Governor General; and that they set out from Rungpore in the month of March. They will, in consequence, pass through Bootan in a favorable season, and entering Thibet just as the Winter is breaking up, in the month of April, they will arrive in the same month at Teesoo Loombo, and will reside there to vend their commodities until the conclusion of the periodical rains, coming away some time in September, and by much attention to the seasons for setting out and for returning, they will escape all the severity of the weather in Thibet, as well as the risk of damaging their goods by travelling in rainy weather.

The Adventurers are to form themselves into a Caravan, the management of which will be entirely left to themselves, in the mode of it.

It is suggested that the following Articles may be proper to compose the first adventure :—

Superfine Cloths, of the colours yellow, red, and striped.
Second Cloths, do. do.
Bath Coating.
Cheap Watches.
Clocks.
Trinkets of any kind.
Snuff Boxes.
Smelling Bottles.
Pocket Knives, and Scissors
Chank Shells.
Indigo, 1st and 2nd sorts.
Coral, real and false.
Large imperfect Pearls.
Amber.
Cloves.
Kinkabs.
Guzzie, or coarse Cotton Cloths, and otter skins.

The returns may consist of Gold Dust. Talents of Silver. Musk, Tincal, Cow Tails, and Goat's Wool.

Published by order of the H[illegible]r General and Council.

FORT WILLIAM;
Political Department,
May 11th, 1784.

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1784.

Dawk Bearers.

The Honorable Company's Dawk Bearers will be taken off th Roads on the 30th instant.

JOHN BELLI,
Post Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
June 9th, 1784.

[*Note.*—On account of the rainy season, during which the Government did not undertake to lay Dawks.]

THURSDAY, JULY 22ND, 1784.

To the Public.

The Chaplains of the Presidency beg leave to inform the Settlement, that in consequence of various complaints against the present Undertaker for neglect of duty, they have determined to encourage and support the undermentioned person in that employment, he having been strongly recommended to them for his sobriety, civility, and attention. They therefore take this opportunity of informing the public, that on every such melancholy occasion where an Undertaker may be wanted, they take the liberty of requesting that all applications may be made to Mr. James Palmer, (at his house, being the next but one to Mr. Oliphant's, the Coachmaker, near Cossitullah,) whose conduct and behaviour they are determined to superintend; and also that his charges (which they are resolved to regulate) shall be more moderate than those of his predecessor.

CALCUTTA,
July 19th, 1784.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1784.

Advertisement.

The Commissioners of Police give notice, that no petition for remission of Tax will be received, unless the same is presented within three months after the time which such remission is required. Nor will any petition for remission be then received, unless it is accompanied by their Collector's receipt or Certificate, specifying that he has no demands on the petitioner on account of Taxes.

These terms being complied with, the petitioner shall receive an order to return him so much money as he shall appear justly entitled to on the merits of his petition.

By order of the Commissioners.

FORT WILLIAM,
August 11th, 1784.

HUGH HONYCOMB,
Secretary.

[*Note.*—Not quite intelligible in the original; a word or two has been supplied.]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1784.

Fort William, September 1st, 1784.

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor General and Council have been pleased to separate the office of Clerk of the Market, from the office of Superintendent of the Police, and to appoint Mr. Robert Macfarlane to the former.

J. L. AURIOL, *Acting Secretary.*

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1784.

Extract, Act of Parliament of 21st, George III.

Chapter 65, to oblige British Subjects in India to reside within ten miles of some principal Settlement.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that during the continuance of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any British Subject or Subjects in the service of the said United Company, or licensed by them to proceed to India, to reside in any other place in India than in one of the principal Settlements belonging to the said United Company, or within ten miles of such principal Settlement, without the special licence of the said United Company, or of the President or Governor and Council of such principal Settlement, in writing first had and obtained; nor shall any such British Subject or Subjects reside beyond the limits aforesaid, for any longer space of time than shall be specified in the orders of the said United Company, or in his or their licence or licences respectively.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *September 1st*, 1783. } J. L. AURIOL, *Acting Secretary.*

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1784.

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's Dawk Bearers will be on the roads on the 1st of next month.

September 22nd, 1784. JOHN BELLI, *Post Master General.*

[*Note.*—At the conclusion of the rainy season.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1784.

The prices of Grain in the city having of late been greatly enhanced by an universal demand for Grain for the purpose of exportation, and a belief, in consequence, having taken place, founded upon the most vague and unauthorized reports, that the embargo on the exportation of Grain was taken off, or that permission could readily be obtained for that purpose, the Committee of Grain, in order that export traders may not involve themselves in loss by acting upon such groundless reports, and in order to stop the progress of the distressing effects thereby brought upon the poor inhabitants, by the enhanced prices of grain, do hereby give notice: That there is no present intention on the part of Government

to take off the embargo upon the exportation of Grain; and that any persons who shall attempt to load Grain on ships or vessels intended for sea, without the special sanction of the Governor General and Council, and a pass from the Committee of Grain, shall be prevented from leaving the port.

By order of the Committee of Grain.

CALCUTTA, *October 4th*, 1784. R. IRELAND, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1784.

Whereas a horrid murder has been committed in Simmoolsah, on the body of Harreenarayan Seet, a boy of nine years of age, and Dottaram Napit, one of the villains, having made his escape, the Hon'ble the Governor and Council have been pleased to offer a reward of 200 Sicca Rupees, to be paid at the Police Office, to any person who shall deliver him either there or at any one of the Mofussul Adawlets.

Dottaram is thirty years of age, a shaving barber by caste and trade; five feet eight inches high; of a dark olive, not black complexion; has a scar on the inside of his right knee, and the little finger of his left hand is very crooked.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1784.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 8th day of November next, will be sold, at public outcry, at the Import Warehouse Godown in the old Fort, a quantity of damaged Woollen Goods, belonging to the Hon'ble Company, on the following conditions: Whoever buys a Lot, to deposit one Rupee to bind the bargain, and to be cleared out within one month from the day of sale; in default of which, the goods will be re-sold at outcry for ready money, and the former purchaser to make good any loss that may arise thereon.

N. B.—The sale to begin at 9 o'clock; to be made in ready money and current Rupees.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

FORT WILLIAM; *Import Ware-house, October 26th*, 1784. W. ROOKE, *J. W. H. Kr.*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1784

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned chartered ships of the Honorable Company will be dispatched to Europe in the following order, viz. :—

"Southhampton" and "Vansittart" ... 10th November.
"Besborough" and "Berrington" ... 20th
"Valentine," "Hillsborough," and "Mansfield" 20th December.

All Heads of Offices are therefore requested to send in to the Secretary the papers to be transmitted to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the respective ships, three days before the periods fixed for the dispatch of each.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council.

FORT WILLIAM,
October 26th, 1784.

W. BRUERE,
Secretary.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1784.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 29th instant, will be sold at public sale, at the Khalsa, the undermentioned Opium belonging to the Hon'ble Company, viz. :—

Patna	1,812	Chests.
Boglepore	217	,,
Purnea	170	,,
Nagorea	50	,,
Rungpore	200	,,

Bills of Exchange, Orders on the Treasury, will be taken in payment.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. upon each Lot, to be paid by the Purchaser within three days after the sale; and in default thereof, the Lots to be re-sold. The whole to be cleared within two months after the sales; or the advance of five per cent. forfeited, and the Opium re-sold; the first purchaser to make good any loss that may arise by a re-sale.

The weight of each kind of Opium will be ascertained on the day of sale, and must be abided by.

Musters to be seen at the Khalsa on the day of sale.

A deduction of 4 per cent. will be allowed to those who clear out their Lots in one month from the day of sale. One Rupee to be paid to bind the bargain.

OPIUM OFFICE,
November 24th, 1784.

E. ADDISON,
Sapdt. of the Opium Manufactory.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1784.

Table of the rates of Postage from Calcutta to the following places:—

	Letters weighing exactly or under 2½ Sicca Weight, to pay		Letters weighing more than 2½ to 3½ Sicca Weight, to pay		Letters weighing more than 3½ to 4½ Sicca Weight, to pay		Letters weighing more than 4½ to 5½ Sicca Weight, to pay		Letters weighing more than 5½ to 6½ Sicca Weight, to pay	
	S. Rs.	As.	S. Rs.	As.	S. Rs.	As.	S. Rs.	As.	S. Rs.	As.
Barrackpoor	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
Hooghly	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
Chandernagore	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
Burdwan	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0	10
Moorshedabad	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0	10
Rajamahal...	0	3	0	6	0	9	0	12	0	15
Boglepoor	0	3	0	6	0	9	0	12	0	15
Dinagepoor	0	4	0	8	0	12	1	0	1	4
Mongher	0	4	0	8	0	12	1	0	1	4
Patna	0	5	0	10	0	15	1	4	1	9
Buxar	0	6	0	12	1	2	1	8	1	14
Benaris	0	7	0	14	1	5	1	12	2	3
Rajapoor	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0	10
Dacca	0	3	0	6	0	9	0	12	0	15
Chittagong	0	6	0	12	1	2	1	8	1	14
Culpee	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0	10
Midnapoor	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0	10
Balasore	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0	10
Cuttack	0	3	0	6	0	9	0	12	0	15
Ganjam	0	5	0	10	0	15	1	4	1	9

N. B.—All letters exceeding the weight above specified, shall pay in proportion.

Notice is hereby given, that after the 30th of the current month, no letters exceeding 9½ inches by 4 inches, will be despatched by Dawk, except on the nights of Monday and Thursday in each week, when all letters and packages exceeding the weight and dimensions above prescribed, will be received and despatched as usual, but on Bangywallahs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
November 20th 1784.

C. COCKERELL,
Post Master General.

PART II

EDITORIAL

[BELIEVED TO BE FROM THE "GAZETTE" OF MARCH 4TH, 1784.]

Extracts of intelligence from the Sublime Court at the Capital, Shahjehanabad, for the month of Rubbyul Awwul, A. H. 1198, *or A. D.* 1784, *being the 25th year of the reign.*

The 8th.—Yesterday, Mujdeddowlah acquainted His Majesty with the nature of the conference with Ashruffeddowlah. He also reported the news of the arrival of Jeffa Singh Bhooka, and the other Chiefs of the Seikhs, at the town of Sultanpore, and encamping there with 15,000 or 20,000 of their Cavalry, accompanied by other freebooters. This day, Ashruffeddowlah had a private conference with His Majesty, at which Mujdeddowlah was also present.

The 9th.—Mujdeddowlah presented to His Majesty the papers relative to the Jageer of Bahadree Aly Khan.

The 10th.—Mujdeddowlah and Ashruffeddowlah were admitted to a private conference with His Majesty, who commanded that the latter should have the direction of all affairs and transactions. In the evening His Majesty bestowed upon Mujdeddowlah a made-up Turband, a Fillet, and a Keba (or short coat), on the occasion of his being appointed to the office of Khansamah, (or Steward of the household): he presented his Nuzzur, and after having shewn his Majesty the Arzee of Nujif Kooly Khan, came out from the presence.

The 11th.—It was reported to His Majesty that Jyaram Chowdry, and the other Bankers of the city of Dehly, had agreed to pay fifteen hundred Rupees to the tribe of Goojer,* for the release of their children.

The 12th.—Yesterday afternoon Meyan Ekhlas Khan presented to His Majesty the Arzees of Mujdeddowlah and Ashruffeddowlah, requesting permission to plunder the Goojeran villages, many of which are situated in the Jageers of the Princes, and servants of the Haram: they obtained the royal signature. News arrived on the 7th, that Jeffa Singh Bhooka and the other Seekhan Chiefs had encamped near Sungroweh, with a

* *Note.*—These Goojers are the same tribe of which English readers heard so much in the commencement of the Mutiny. Their propensities for thieving and "Loot" have long been known to the Officials of the North-West Provinces. Shahjehanabad, most readers are aware, is Delhi.

body of 30,000 Cavalry and Infantry, and that Kootby Rankhir and Bahir Goojer, on the part of Zabiteh Khan, had gone in pursuit of them. This morning, two ghurries after sunrise, His Majesty mounted on an Elephant, went to the Great Mosque, and at 7 o'clock returned to the Palace.

The 13th.—Mujdeddowlah presented to His Majesty the papers shewing the fortunate hour for beginning the march. The Wajib-ul-arz of Ashruffeddowlah obtained the royal signature, and it was commanded that Ashruffeddowlah should provide money, in order that His Majesty may begin his march. On the 9th of this month, Jeffa Singh Bhooka and the other Seekhan Chiefs were encamped at Sungroweh; and Kootby Rankhir and Bahir Singh Goojer, with one battalion and five pieces of cannon, were encamped at Beleyly. The Vakeels of Zabitah Khan attend the Seekhs, who demand fifty thousand Rupees from Zabitah Khan. On the 8th of this month Zabitah Khan was encamped at Ghowsgurh. It was reported to His Majesty that Jeffa Singh and the other Seekhan Chiefs had crossed the Jumna. Kootby Rankhir and Bahir Singh Goojer, who had come from Seharunpoor, marched to oppose them with one battalion.

The 14th.—Mujdeddowlah presented to His Majesty the treaty with Ashruffeddowlah, when it was ordered that all the Chiefs should affix their seal to it. Ashruffeddowlah's paper of proposition obtained the royal signature, after which His Majesty had a private conference with Mujdeddowlah.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1784.

Extracts of intelligence from the Capital Shahjehanabad, dated in the 1st Rubby, A. H. 1198, *or* A. D. 1784.

The 29th.—The Mogul Chiefs had asked Ashruffeddowlah what measures would be taken with the Seekhs; who replied, that if they should come that way, he would certainly attack them.

The 30th.—Yesterday, Mujdeddowlah enclosed to His Majesty the letters which he had received from the Seekhs. It was also represented to His Majesty that Jeffa Singh and Kurreem Singh and the other Chiefs of the Seekhs, having encamped near Naeylah, had slaughtered the inhabitants of that place, and plundered their effects, and that they cut down all the crops, and plundered all the neighbouring villages. Mehrban Khan arrived with Ashruffeddowlah's Treaty for Mujdeddowlah, who sent it also under a cover to His Majesty. Mujdeddowlah has also written to

Zuffereyol Khan, who is encamped towards Serai Rowhullah Khan, directing him to remain there. He had appointed two Companies of the Nejib Battalion, with two pieces of cannon, to guard the Kashmeerian Gate, and wrote a letter to Ashruffeddowlah, acquainting him that the Seekhs will encamp to-day at Shamar or in its neighbourhood. Ashruffeddowlah, upon receiving this advice, sent some of his own people towards Koodsy Baugh to explore the fords of the Jumna, and gave orders to his Artillery and other Troops to hold themselves in readiness to march. To-day at 8 o'clock he beat the drum for march, and he has himself gone on before.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1784.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Wheler gave a public breakfast at the Old Court House, at which were present the other Members of the Council, and many of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta. From the Court House they proceeded to the ground upon which the Church is to be built, and the first stone was laid by Mr. Wheler, with the usual ceremonies.

A prayer was read upon the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Head Chaplain of this Presidency. The following is the inscription on the Foundation Stone:—

The First Stone of this Sacred Building,
Raised by the liberal and voluntary subscription of
British Subjects and others,
Was laid under the auspices of
THE HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Governor General of India,
On the 6th day of the Month of April, 1784,
And in the 13th year of his Government.

The Hon'ble the Governor General was at Manickpoor on the 24th, and intended to proceed on the 26th to Lucknow, by Dawk.

On Wednesday, the 31st ultimo, the Tragedy of "Hamlet" was performed at the Calcutta Theatre, and received with very great applause.

Yesterday, at day-break, a most extraordinary and horrid murder was committed upon the Dirwan of Thomas Martin, Esq., in the lane leading from Mr. Larkins' to Mr. Wheler's. He had risen to let out the Bearers, and, it is supposed, returned again to sleep. At this time the Sirdar

Bearer went upstairs to attend his master, who, being awake, went out upon the terrace. Soon after, the Bearer went downstairs again, and perceiving a quantity of blood to have issued from the Dirwan, called to the Hookahburdar and a Kistmutgar, who were asleep near him, to observe it, when, upon further examination, they found the man's throat cut. It is very astonishing that no noise nor scuffle was heard by Mr. Martin, who was directly over the place; nor was any instrument found on the spot, with which the man could have performed the act himself; neither is there any reason to suspect any one who was present of being the perpetrator.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1784.

Calcutta.

On Thursday evening, the 8th, the "Grab Futteh Aly," Captain Robertson, from Bombay and Madras, ran aground near Tannah's Fort at ebb-tide, and it being deep water without, her bow fell so low, that when the flood came in, she was totally lost. She was laden with one hundred and seventy pipes of Madeira, and Marine Stores.

A Treaty of Peace was concluded between the Madras Commissioners and Tippo Sultaun near Mangalore, on the 11th ultimo. The day that advice was received thereof at Madras, the price of rice fell there from 115 to 80 Pagodas the *garee*.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1784.

Extracts of intelligence from the Capital Shahjehanabad, dated in the 2nd Rubby, A. H. 1198, or A. D. 1784.

The 16th.—The Seekhs are encamped at the distance of 12 cose from the Pass of Dirderry, and have plundered all that quarter.

The 18th.—By intelligence received from Scindia's Camp, dated the 12th, we learn that he is going on a hunting party with Ranna Jan Bihee and some other Chiefs; and there is also a report that he will march towards Bundelkund. The Seekhs are encamped between Baharpoor and Rakawer.

The 19th.—Current prices of the following articles at Dehly, per Rupee. Wheat, 10 seers; Rice, 11 seers; Mukhey, 11½ seers; Mash, 20 seers; Nakhud, 11 seers; Mowth, 10 seers; Ghee, 3¼ seers; Oil, 5½ seers; Sugar,

6 seers; Molasses, 8 seers. Exchange, the old Morady 39, and the new Morady 26 per Rupee. The Seekhs are encamped near Ghoondeh.

THURSDAY, MAY 13TH, 1784.

The demand for tickets in the Calcutta Lottery is astonishingly great. A society of Gentlemen have subscribed for 500 tickets. The wheels are making by Nicholls and Howat, upon the same construction as those used for the State Lotteries in England.

THURSDAY, MAY 13TH, 1784.

The 10th.—His Majesty has signified, by letters to the Governor General and Scindia, that he will march towards Agra.

The 12th.—Wheat is now selling at Buttaleh, 9 seers; at Lahore, 4 seers; and Jummoo, 3 seers per Rupee. This being the anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne, who now enters the 26th year of his reign, he appeared upon the throne in the Dewan Khass, when the Princes and Omrahs presented their Nuzzurs of congratulation, and were honoured with presents of Gold Mohurs and Rupees stamped with the date of the reign.

THURSDAY, MAY 20TH, 1784.

Bangalore, April 10th, 1784.

According to the Nabob's orders, we had the happiness to restore to liberty Colonel Braithwaite, who had been made prisoner at the commencement of the war in the Tanjore country.

After mutual congratulations, enquiries ensued relative to the treatment of our unfortunate countrymen. The Colonel informed us that during the life of the late Nabob, Hyder Ally, he had been exceedingly well treated, but at the accession of his son, Tippo Sultaun, he was immediately removed from the camp to Seringapatam. At this time he was exceedingly ill with an ague and fever, and endeavoured, by remonstrances, to delay his departure until the fit was over, but to no effect; he was put in a palanquin, and carried to Seringapatam. On his arrival there, he was shut up in a dark dungeon, where he remained for many months, without seeing or speaking to any one except the Killada and his guard. At length, he obtained permission for a Mr. Holmes to be confined with him, and in this situation he remained without ever seeing daylight, except once a week, when the barber came to shave them.

When the order arrived for their removal, on the late Treaty taking place, the Killadar informed him that a palanquin and other conveniences were waiting at a Choultry about the distance of two miles: but this was like every other action. On their arrival at the Choultry, they found a miserable dooley and 15 tattoo* horses, for about forty prisoners, the majority of whom had been wounded, and, for want of proper assistance, were still bleeding, which rendered them incapable to ride; but hopes of relief supported their drooping spirits. In this situation were they conducted for upwards of 70 miles, without tents or other covering than the canopy of Heaven, and drove by their merciless guards like a herd of cattle. When they arrived at Bangalore, the Colonel was again separated from his fellow-sufferers, and confined as before until this day (April 10), which once more restored him to his friends and country.

Bad as their treatment may have been, it is but trifling in comparison with the state of Lieutenants Speediman and Rutledge, who, in the dead of night, were taken from their confinement, and carried away to a remote part of the town, and after being forced to drink a somniferous draught, were bound, circumcised, and clothed in Moorish garments; happy would it have been if the operation which proved fatal to many others, had been equally so to them; but they were reserved for a more unhappy lot. Still refusing to bear Arms against their country, they were loaded with chains, and compelled to teach the Carnatic slaves the Artillery Exercise. It is eleven months since they have been heard of, and what is become of them, God knows.

Bangalore, April 11th.—According to the Nabob's order, Mr. Sadlier demanded to see the prisoners, and was informed they could not be sent all together; but if he would name 10 or 12, when they returned, others should be brought. He accordingly named six from the Fort, and as many from the Pettah. At 2 P. M., the Gentlemen confined in the Pettah arrived, and also a message from the Killadar, informing him he could not allow any to be brought from the Fort. It would be impossible to relate the hardships they have undergone, and although their countenances were somewhat revived by the hopes of relief, it still indicated long confinement and cruel sufferings. Their appearance was very sickly, which, added to their dress, and the deep wounds they had received in different actions, still bleeding, justly claimed a sympathizing tear from their fellow-soldiers. Their sustenance had chiefly been rice and water, and sometimes a little bad mutton; and the greatest part of the time they had been confined in irons. In the evening they were again conducted to their prisons, there to wait the long-wished-for arrival of Lieutenant Dallas.

* Ponies.

A List of Officers brought with Colonel Braithwaite from Seringapatam to Bangalore.

CAPTAINS.

Beard,	Grane,
Lindsa	Wragg,
Leech,	Judson.
Monteeth,	

LIEUTENANTS.

Eastland,	Pictal,
Massey,	Gillen,
Chace,	Moore,
Mackay,	Cameron,
Turing,	Coke.
Bowson,	

ENSIGNS.

Stringer,	Fenwick,
Graham,	MacAllister,
Thewles,	J. Bailie,
Macauley,	Lloyd,
Kennell,	Holmes,
Wilson,	Macauley,
Gahagan,	Haywood.

NABOB'S OFFICERS.

Captain Bowles, Lieutenant La Tulip, Ensign Cloman.

CAPTAINS OF SHIPS.

King, White, and Lilly

Surgeon White and Mr. Scarfdale.

Died at Seringapatam and Mysore.

Brigadier General Matthews,
Lieutenant Colonel Bailey,
Captains Rumley and Lucas,
Lieutenants Fraser, Butler, Lynn, Pamson, Mackonnoky, (sic.) and
Ensign Hope.

Left at Seringapatam.

Lieutenants Speediman and Rutledge and Ensign Clark.

Died at Chitteldroog, 10 Officers.

None of the Captains belonging to General Matthew's Army are heard of, except Captain Pine.

THURSDAY, MAY 27TH, 1784.

Calcutta.

Private letters from Madras mention that the Cavalry at Arnee had mutinied; but that Captain Moorehead and forty Artillery having boldly rescued the guns, under a heavy fire from the Mutineers, there was no doubt of their being soon reduced to obedience.

The Nabob's Troops are taken into the Company's Service. The European Officers come in the youngest of their rank.

The European prisoners arrived from Tippoo amount to about eleven hundred, and Sepoys of Bombay and Madras, between two and three thousand.

The Officers of Colonel Pearse's Detachment are so much distressed for want of servants, that many of them are obliged to saddle their own horses. The Madras people will not stir unless they are paid in advance, and perhaps the next night they decamp, and not empty-handed.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1784.

A Song.

**By a Gentleman of the Navy, when a prisoner in the Bangalore Jail.*

At length, now that liberty dawns,
The muse who lay dormant so long,
Companion to misery in bonds,
Upraises her head with a song.
'Tis you our old friends at Madras,
Who surely our sufferings bewail,
While your hours so cheerfully pass,
View the scenes of our Bangalore Ja

II.

In affluence rolling at ease,
You've nothing to hope or to fe
You live and you rove as you pleas
Unconscious of what passes here.

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* *Note.*—By some of the rhymes used, the author would appear to have been an Irishman.

Retire then from pleasure and play,
And list to our sorrowful tale;
Regard not the news of the day,
While we shew you our Bangalore Jail.

III.

How can we be cheerful and gay,
When hunger assails us so keen,
How can we with six cash a day,
Repel the invasion of spleen?
In vain our hard fate we repine;
In vain on our fortunes we rail;
On Mullaghee-tanny we dine,
Or Congee* in Bangalore Jail.

IV.

Like horses we're pent in a shed;
Like felons we're loaded with chains
And while mother earth is our bed,
We float in the time of the rains.
The sentinels placed at the door,
Are for our security bail;
With Muskets and Chaubucks,† secure
They guard us in Bangalore Jail.

V.

Along the verandah we stalk,
And think of past pleasures with pai
With arms unfolded we walk,
And sigh for those pleasures again.
And oft is our thinking confined
To the means of projecting a meal;
Which, if we effect to our mind,
We are happy in Bangalore Jail.

VI.

As famine approaches our gate,
More saving we grow in our fare;
Resolved to encounter our fate,
We bury the thoughts of despair.
We feel with regret our decay,
So meagre, so lank, and so pale;
Like ghosts we are ranged in array,
When mustered in Bangalore Jail.

* Rice water. † Whips.

VII.

Thus while the best days of our prime
Walk slowly, and wretchedly on,
We pass the dull hours of our time,
With marbles, cards, dice, or a song.
Whilst others sit mending their clothes,
Which long since began for to fail;
Amusements which lighten the woes
Of the captives in Bangalore Jail.

VIII.

The Doctor, with joy in his face,
Arrives with a timely supply;
He brings the glad tidings of peace
And that our releasement is nigh.
Since freedom to visit us deigns,
In raptures we open the mail,
Discordant we rattle our chains,
The music of Bangalore Jail.

IX.

Ye Bucks of Seringapatam,
Ye Captives so cheerful and gay;
How sweet with a golden sanam,
You spun the slow moments away.
But had you like us been distress'd,
Your spirits could nothing avail,
Your viands so temptingly dress'd,
We know not in Bangalore Jail.

X.

Then yield us the laurel or bays,
Our sufferings superior shine;
We grant you the palm for your lays,
The pass to Parnassus be thine.
Our strugglings with miseries past,
Resembled a ship in a gale;
We've weathered the tempest at last,
Such bravery's in Bangalore Jail.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1784.

Calcutta.

Private letters are said to have been received in town from England, by the way of Basra,* which contain intelligence of a Bill having been brought into the House of Commons for the regulation of India affairs. We wish not to lay before our readers the particulars of any information which come not from authority, or which are not so well ascertained as to admit of any doubt. We therefore do not trouble them with a detail of the reports which have been propagated upon this occasion, and indeed, we should have been glad to have kept entirely silent upon a subject of such extreme delicacy. But as the report has obtained general currency that the Bill brought into Parliament by Mr. Fox, has for its object a material alteration in the management of the Company's affairs in England, we trust it will not be deemed improper to mention that it is not said to have yet finally passed in the House of Commons, and that a powerful, perhaps an irresistible, opposition to it, is expected in the House of Lords.

The same letters mention that, at a most respectable and numerous meeting of the Court of Proprietors, they had unanimously voted thanks to the Hon'ble the Governor General† and Council of Bengal, conveying the fullest approbation of their conduct.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1784.

Calcutta.

The "Foulis" and "Pousborne," Indiamen, are arrived at Madras; but no Packets for this Presidency are yet received.

In November the Court of Proprietors unanimously voted their thanks to the Governor General and Council, and desired the Court of Directors to request Mr. Hastings not to think of resigning the Chair till the tranquillity of India was perfectly restored.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1724.

Presentment.

The Grand Jury beg leave to present to the Court, and to recommend to their redress a grievance which affects so considerable a part of the community, that though it may not be considered within the immediate duties of a Jury to investigate, yet, as they deem the interest and

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* Bussorah. † Warren Hastings.

welfare of the Public to be in general the objects of their office, so they hope their representation will not be thought either improper in them to prefer, or unworthy of the Court to attend to.

In a country where the lenity of the Bankrupt Laws in favor of Debtors has been construed not to extend, though they are equally subjected to the rigour of arrests and imprisonment where the extent and duration of that imprisonment is unlimited, and aggravated by the severity of a hot and unhealthy climate, they trust that humanity will dictate to the power appointed by the Legislature to inflict the punishments of the laws, to prevent any additional hardships arising from locality or other circumstances unforeseen by the Legislature, and unprovided for in the construction of those Laws. Impressed with those sentiments, the Grand Jury doubt not that the Court will pay every compassionate consideration to the unhealthiness of the climate, and the fatal consequences arising from the want of a free circulation of air, and it is therefore with greater confidence of attention that they represent to the Court, that the Jail of this Town, in which the unfortunate Debtor and the Guilty Criminal are promiscuously kept, is, from the construction of many of its apartments, so confined, as to preclude from the benefit of the air a considerable number of the persons confined in it.

In every civilized Government the measure of punishment should be ever regulated by the weight of offence, but in the present state of the Jail, the convicted Felon who is led out to execution, is happier than the unfortunate Debtor, who is left to a lingering destruction, amidst the gloom of a confined and unwholesome prison, in a damp and stagnated air, without a hope of relief, but what depends upon the caprice of a merciless Creditor.

The security of commercial interests, and the general good of society, require that the Laws should give to the Creditor a power over the person of his Debtor, but the custody of it is not left by the Legislature to the arbitrary will of the Creditor, but is wisely reposed in the hands of a Court of Justice, to whom the protection of the privileges of the Debtor, and the security of the Creditor in the safeguard of the Debtor's person, are equally entrusted.

The Grand Jury presume not to dictate to the wisdom of the Court, the mode that should be adopted in the confinement of the different classes of prisoners; but they cannot help suggesting, and recommending, that some discrimination should be made between the imprisonment of the Debtor and the Criminal, and that separate and distinct places should be allotted to each of them.

THURSDAY, JULY 29TH, 1784.

Died on Saturday morning, Lieutenant White, of a wound which he unfortunately received in a duel the preceding afternoon.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1784.

The Company's Yachts are gone down the river to bring up the Passengers from the "Hillsborough."

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1784.

*Bandel.**

Come listen to me whilst I tell,
The charms I found at fair Bandel.
In pleasing lines the objects fell,
In prospect view'd from high Bandel.
There's Houghly mounted on a swell,
To improve the scenery round Bandel.
Here the bank rises, there's a dell;
A change peculiar to Bandel.
Water you'll find in many a well
That's clear and sweet about Bandel.
No dirty road, or stinking smell,
Will e'er offend you at Bandel.
All bilious gloom you'd soon dispel
By a short sejour at Bandel.
And nowhere meet with the pareil,
Of healthy air that's at Bandel.
'Tis fine to hear the Padre's Bell
Summon to Vespers at Bandel.
Would you be known to many a belle,
Whose beauty charms you at Bandel,
Ask———,who loves to dwell,
And scribble verses at Bandel.
Lives like a Hermit in his cell,
Scarce ever seen but at Bandel.
I thought t'have found there Madame Pelle,
But she, alas! has left Bandel.
Each other place is hot as h—ll,
When breezes fan you at Bandel.
I'm sure no argument can quell,
My furious penchant for Bandel.

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* *Note.*—A part of the civil station of Hooghly.

I'll kick the rogue and make him yell,
Who dares to censure dear Bandel.
Had I ten houses—all I'd sell,
And live entirely at Bandel.
Come let's away there; haste pel-mel,
Each hour's a month at sweet Bandel.

[EXTRACT.]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1784.

A letter from a Lady in Calcutta, to her Friend in England.

Dear————down I'm set,
Here to discharge my scribbling debt.
How shall I paint the plagues I bore,
To reach this so-much-talk'd-of shore.
What hours of sickness, spleen, and hip,
Pent in that odious thing, a ship;
What rocks and storms to raise one's fear,
What broad discourse constrain'd to hear,
With calms and swells so teazed and tumbled,
With such strange folks together jumbled!
Well thank my stars! those plagues are past,
A social air I breathe at last.
A little close I must confess 'tis,
Where Sol's broad beam a constant guest is.
And yet, dear Girl! this place has charms,
Such as my sprightly bosom warms!
No place, where at a bolder rate,
We females bear our sovereign state.
Beauty ne'er points its arms in vain,
Each glance subdues some melting swain.
'Tis true the foe's not very stout,
Nor form'd to hold a combat out;
So flimsy this exhausted race is,
Thread paper forms, and parchment faces
But stay, let me reserve my rhyme,
To shew you how I spend my time.
After a sultry restless night,
Tormented with the hum and bite
Of pois'nous insects out of number,
That here infest one's midnight slumber,

I rise fatigued, almost expended,
Yet suddenly when breakfast's ended,
Away we hurry with our fops
To rummage o'er the Europe shops:
And when of Caps and Gauze we hear,
Oh! how we scramble for a share!
Then should some two with keen desire
The self-same lace or fringe admire;
What sharp contention, arch remarks,
Whilst tremb'ling wait our anxious sparks.
What smart rejoinders and replies,
Whilst lightnings flash from gentle eyes:
'Let Prudes declaim on ease and grace
This animates a charming face,
This sets the blood in circulation,
And gives the town some conversation
At table, next, you'd see us seated,
In liberal style with plenty treated.
Near me a gentle swain, with leave
To rank himself my humble slave.
Well here I know I'm at my task
Ten thousand things I know you'd as
As "what's his age, his size, his face,"
His mind and manners next you'd trace.
His purse, dear Girl; the custom here
First points to that; so en Premier
A Chief, my Strephon was before,
At some strange place that ends with *por*
Where dext'rously he swell'd his store
Of Lacks, and yet is adding more.
(a) * * *

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1784.

Calcutta.

On Monday evening the comedy of the Clandestine Marriage was performed at our Theatre, to a very full audience, and received with great applause.

The Managers have in contemplation the Merchant of Venice, for the next performance, and hope to be able to have it exhibited in the course of next month.

(a) Note.—The remainder was not decypherable, owing to injuries to the paper.

The latest papers received from Lucknow mention that the Hon'ble the Governor General had determined to leave that place on the 27th of this month.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1784.

Calcutta.

The Hon'ble the Governor General left Lucknow on the 28th ultimo, and was expected to be at Benares on Friday last.

On Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, as Hugh Austin, Esq., was going down the river, his budgerow was unfortunately driven by the tide against a French Snow below Chaunpaul Ghaut, and immediately overset. The empty budgerow was got ashore at Mr. Foley's garden. Mr. Austin and his head bearer, who were both in the room of the budgerow, are the only persons known to be drowned. The manjee and dandees have not appeared, but are supposed to have absconded. Great search has been made for Mr. Austin's body, but without effect. The body of his head bearer was cast ashore near Mr. Wheler's garden. Just before the accident happened, Mr. Austin had got up and desired the manjee to keep on the outside of the shipping, and then laid down again. But the manjee's stupidity or obstinacy prevented his following Mr. Austin's directions and occasioned the above melancholy accident.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1784.

We have the happiness to inform the public that Mrs. Hastings had perfectly recovered her health before her arrival at St. Helena. The Atlas arrived at St. Helena the 28th April, and sailed for England the 15th May, in company with the Barwell and the Norfolk.

The Fox struck going into St. Helena, and was so much damaged, that her cargo was obliged to be taken out, and sent home on other ships.

Miss Wrangham married to Captain Dundas.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1784.

Sir Elijah Impey and family went Home on the "Dutton."

Colonel Tolly and Major Davy died on the passage to St. Helena.

There had been a mutiny amongst the Troops at St. Helena, but it was soon quelled, and some of the ringleaders shot.

His Majesty's Sloop "Lizard" is arrived at Madras.

The Hon'ble the Governor General was at Chunar on the 10th.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1784.

Calcutta.

BY the latest advices Overland, we learn from England that *Carlo,** *King of Westminster*, was tottering on his throne, in consequence of the wicked and rebellious conduct of a great number of his subjects, who, in direct violation and open defiance of his Royal mandate, had committed various acts of treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, in wilfully and presumptuously daring *to think for themselves* and no longer continue in that state of *ignorance* and *slavery*, so requisite to the *peace* and *prosperity* of all good Governments. Several Cabinet Councils have been held on the occasion, at which Needy Ned, the *Utopian Legislator*, assisted as President; there likewise attended smiling G. B. ——,† the peculiarity of whose oratory is such, that although often *Hackneyed*, yet it is not *common*. The Oriental General, vulgarly called Mat of the Mint, was there too. Nor was the advice of *Young Congrere* wanting, for he, by *hereditary* right, claims a strong affection to *mock majesty*. The result of their deliberations was not known; however, there were many suspicions that they will come to the *extraordinary* resolution of supporting the honor and dignity of their Royal Master, against the desperate and *unwarrantable* attempts that have been made to subvert his Government.

There never was, perhaps, a more convincing proof of the fickleness of the public opinion, than a circumstance that happened lately in England. A Gentleman, not unknown in the Republic of letters, had published to the world, in conjunction with a few others, a number of *Reports* purporting to be a description of the Government of a *distant country*. The book was held in such *universal contempt* and *detestation*, that it was supposed the ruin of the parties concerned in it, was inevitable. However, the author, being well versed in the wily tricks of booksellers, and knowing from experience with what facility the Public can be deceived, adopted a scheme for not only retrieving his character, but probably increasing his fortune also. He changed the title of his work, and called it "Oriental Tales." Since that moment it has gone through several editions, and has met with general admiration, on account of the wonderful extent, and uncommon force, of the author's *inventative faculties*, as well as of the wildness and extravagance of his *fancy*.

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* Charles Fox.

† George Byng, late Member for the County of Middlesex. At the frequent meetings of his constituents held at Hackney, he always attended, and was sure to speechify to them.

(N. B.—This note appears in the original Gazette.)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1784.

Calcutta.

On Monday afternoon the remains of the late Edward Wheler, Esq., were interred with all the honors due to his rank. The European Regiments of Infantry, and Artillery of the 2nd Brigade, marched before the body. The pall was supported by Members of the Board of Trade, and other Gentlemen of high rank in the service, Mr. Macpherson following as Chief Mourner, accompanied by a great concourse of Gentlemen. Minute Guns were fired from the garrison during the procession, and after the interment, the troops discharged three Volleys. The melancholy and silence which universally prevailed during the whole time, increased the solemnity of the ceremony; and we may truly say, that every spectator was a hearty mourner.

The deep concern in which the Public seemed involved by the death of this most amiable man, is the best and clearest testimony of the worth and virtues which he possessed.

His fidelity to the Company, and zeal for their service, confirmed the justice and propriety of their choice, in nominating him to the high station which he filled, with so much honor to himself and advantage to his employers.

In all the relative situations of private life, as a tender husband, a fond parent, and a sincere friend, there were but few who equalled, none that surpassed him.

In short, we know no character to whom the following lines of Seneca can be applied with stricter propriety and truth:—

"*In Officio amorem obtinuit, in quo odium vitare, difficile est.*"

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21ST, 1784.

To the Editor of the "Calcutta Gazette."

Sit mihi fas audita loqui?—VIRG.

SIR,—It is with infinite delight I have observed the rapid progress we are daily making in all those polite and refined entertainments, which have so strong a tendency to humanize the mind, and render life pleasing and agreeable. Calcutta, in the elegance of its amusements, and the fashionable style in which they are carried on, will shortly vie with most of the cities *even in Europe*. If they boast of their plays, masquerades, assemblies, and concerts, we can pride ourselves in the same with equal

propriety and justice. Do their public walks, and genteel places of resort, abound with belles and beaux? And have we not also our numerous beauties, who charm the eye and enthrall the heart? Is there a more lovely sight of the enchanting fair to be seen in *Kensington Gardens* of a morning, than what the *Course* presents to our view here of like attractions in an evening? Notwithstanding, however, the many enjoyments we possess, I am still of opinion that they may be increased and heightened. For that purpose I would propose, that Public Gardens should be opened, on a *similar plan* with those of Ranelagh or Vauxhall; which, by being beautified and adorned with *fountains* and *cascades*, interspersed with *shady groves* and *arbours*, would at the same time be pleasing to the view, and, in this hot climate, conducive to the health also. And if a well chosen band of music was constantly to attend, and to have occasionally a display of water-works for the amusement of the company, I dare say an undertaking of the sort would meet with suitable encouragement. Such a place would have a peculiar claim to the *patronage* of the ladies; since there the fair one could appear at large in all the pomp and dignity of state; could shew the excellence of her taste for dress, and outshine those whom she might suspect to *envy* her superior charms. Besides, the *inexpressible pleasure* she would receive from hearing the sighs and moans of *smitten beaux* and *dying swains*, all humble admirers, anxious to pay her attention, while she diverts herself with either receiving them with civility, or rejecting them with disdain, just as the whim or fancy of the moment directs her. These are but few of the many advantages attending public places of amusement; but then, they are *sufficient* to prove the utility of them in a fashionable society.

I imagine, likewise, were a Coffee-house opened on an extensive plan, it would add much to the improvement of the pleasures of the town. It might be modelled after the *manner* of the *Chapter Coffee-house* in London, by having in it a proper assortment of books, in the nature of a library. In that case, when your spirits were depressed, or your imagination grew dull, so as not to be in a humour to join in conversation, you might indulge yourself in reading either for instruction or amusement. This would be a rational mode of spending one's time; for reading in general, when regarded with *discernment* and *attention*, tends to form a habit of thinking, and to expand the human faculties, and, consequently, gives a full scope to our *intellectual powers*. If assisted, therefore, by a knowledge of mankind, your ideas of things will be far just and your judgment more accurate, than you otherwise could possibly expect. There, likewise, the gay sparks and pretty fellows might saunter away a *listless* hour in recounting their *amours* and talking of bliss they never *felt* or *knew*. If these observations will be productive of the

smallest benefit to this place, they answer fully the end proposed by a sincere well-wisher to it.

A. B.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21ST, 1784.

Calcutta.

On Monday evening the Comedy of the "Merchant of Venice" was performed here to a very full theatre. Shylock never appeared to greater advantage, and the other characters were, in general, well supported.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1784,

To the Editor of the "Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—An Ode on the Introduction of the Cold Weather; in opposition to Horace, vide Ode IV, Book 1.

"Solvitur Acris Hiems."

The summer's raging rays are gone
To visit Afric's sultry shore;
The burning winds that bound the zone,
And blazing suns, annoy no more.
The ships now bend their whitening sails,
Prepar'd to plough the placid main;
Expecting peace and prosp'rous gales,
To greet Old England's shores again.
Now grateful Winter's gladsome reign
Resumes his animating sway,
To cheer the soldier and the swain
With better joys by night and day.
No slumbering sloth, or sickly cares,
Their unstrung fibres now assail;
But active Health her line repairs,
Inspir'd by each enchanting gale.
The hunter's call, or keen campaign,
Sirloin and Porter's powerful tide,
Now swell with life each lusty vein,
And rouse the hero's heavenly pride.
The nymphs now beat the sounding pl
Beneath the moon's refulgent ray;
Lo! this is Hymen's happy reign,
And Mortals own his mighty sway.

Oh, Heaven! might I here pretend,
In artless and unstudied lays,
To sing one charming cheerful friend,
My song should often speak her praise.
But cease, my muse, since she is well,
And Death's destructive season's o'er;
Let's life enjoy, nor loveless dwell,
On summers that can kill no more.

CANDIDUS.

FORT WILLIAM,
October 20th

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1784.

Calcutta.

We hear the Tragedy of "Hamlet" will be performed in the course of next week; but the managers have thought proper to omit the farce of the "Mock Doctor." For the better accommodation of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, the Gallery is to be converted into Boxes.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1784.

On Tuesday the Hon'ble the Governor General gave a public Dinner, and a Ball in the evening, at the Court-House, in honour of His Majesty's birthday.

[*Note.*—This event, which was kept in England on the 4th of June, as all Etonians well know, seems to have been usually celebrated in the cold season, in India.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, 1784.

On Monday night a private Packet arrived here, containing letters from England as late as the 3rd of August. The Packet came Overland by the way of Basra and Benares.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, 1784.

We are happy to inform the public that Mrs. Hastings had enjoyed her health perfectly since her arrival in England.

PART III.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Believed to be from the "Gazette" of March 4th, 1784. The first sheet of the "Gazette" is wanting.)

FOR PRIVATE SALE BY MR. BONFIELD.

A Coach and four Horses, and a Chariot and Pair, the property of Philip Milner Dacres, Esqre. A set of Meninski's Persian Dictionary; a very roomy and excellent Europe Chariot, in complete order, with four very excellent well-trained and good-tempered Horses. A Lady's Saddle Horse, handsome, sound, and quiet; a pair of painted China Looking-Glasses; a pair of painted China Bureau and Book-cases; a very large elegant silver Tea Table Salver, and a large silver Tea Kettle.

A large and elegant Organ, which plays of itself, with twelve barrels, and may very easily be made to play with a Finger Board.

Plate and a great number of very useful articles.

TO THE LOVERS OF ARTS IN INDIA.

Captain Francis Swain Ward, of the Madras Establishment, whose paintings and drawings of Gentoo Architecture, &c., are well known, and esteemed in Europe and India, having been solicited by many of his well-wishers to publish his works, which are of too extensive a nature for him to effect without support, makes known, by the channel of this paper, his intention of publishing by subscription twelve views of curious buildings, &c., all taken on the spot by himself. They are proposed to be on a large scale, and will be engraved by the first Masters in England.

The price will be twenty-five pagodas, or one hundred Rupees, for each set. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. J. M'Clary, or at the shop of Messrs. Williams and Rankin, in Calcutta.

The first publication consists of the following Nos.:—

1. The grand entrance of the Pagoda of Seringham.
2. A very rich Choultry in Seringham.
3. A view of the east face of the city of Madura.
4. A view of the south face of Trichinopoly.
5. Ditto of Teppy, Colum Tank, near Madura.
6. Ditto of the Bramin's tank in Ghillenbrum.
7. Ditto of the Rock and Pagoda in Trichinopoly.

8. A view of the Rock and Pagoda of Puginary Coil, in the Kingdom of Tondyman.

9. A view of the Hills and Fort of Vellore, taken from the Parade in the Lower Fort.

10. A view of the Forts of Doby Ghur, Chuchler Ghur, Canambady Peak, and the adjacent country taken from the South.

11. A view of an open Choultry for worship.

12. Ditto of a Choultry for the accommodation of travellers.

The views are already in England, and will be published with all possible expedition.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1784.

A Lottery, consisting of four hundred Tickets, at one hundred Sicca Rupees each, to consist of the following Prizes:—

Nos.		Sicca Rupees.
1	A Diamond Ring	4,000
2	A handsome Europe Chariot, with harness ...	3,500
3	A Diamond Ring	2,200
4	2 pairs of rich chased Tureen Sauce-boats ...	1,300
5	A pair of ditto with stands	900
6	A Diamond Ring	1,000
7	A Time-piece (by Brockbank)	1,000
8	A Diamond Ring	1,000
9	A pair of elegant enamelled Candle-sticks with Shades	800
10	An elegant silver Tea Urn	700
11	1 Ditto	675
12	A Diamond Ring	750
13	1 Ditto	550
14	1 Ditto	550
15	1 Ditto	550
16	1 Ditto	550
17	1 Ditto	550
18	1 Diamond Shirt Pin	450
19	1 Sapphire Ring set with Brilliants ...	650
20	1 Topaz Ditto	400
21	1 Ruby Ditto	375
22	1 Emerald Ditto	800
23	1 Ditto	640
	arried over ...	23,890

Nos.		Sicca Rupees.
	Brought forward ...	23,890
24	1 Emerald Ring set with Brilliants	600
25	A Ruby Ring	650
26	1 Ditto	450
27	1 Ditto	200
28	A Ruby Ring set round with Brilliants ...	275
29	1 Amethyst Ring	275
30	1 Ditto	275
31	1 Ditto	200
32	1 Emerald Ring	250
33	100 Pearls	400
34	55 Corge of Pearls	550
35	940 Pearls	1,175
36	171 Corge of Pearls	257
37	112 Pearls	1,568
38	114 Ditto	627
39	104 Ditto	442
40	68 Corge of Pearls	238
41	An Amethyst Ring and Etwee case	220
42	1 Ditto, 1 Snuff Box, and Ditto	220
43	A Sofa with 12 chairs	600
44	A pair of handsome Looking-glasses	400
45	A pair of Earrings	1,000
46	A pair of handsome Looking-glasses	275
47	A Lady's Watch and Chain	750
48	1 Ditto	1,000
49	A Gold-handled Knife with spare Blades ...	240
50	A Pair of Paintings	280
51	1 Ditto Ditto	260
52	1 Ditto Ditto	260
53	1 Ditto Ditto	220
54	1 Ditto Ditto	220
55	1 Ditto Ditto	220
56	A pair of Looking-glasses	300
57	An elegant Diamond Slider	100
58	A Gold Snuff Box	230
59	A Table Clock	260
60	1 Ditto	260
61	A pair of Canteens	113
	Sicca Rs. ...	40,000

Should any of the above articles be disposed of before the drawing, the amount to be paid in ready money.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Williams and Rankin.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1784.

At Arnot and Stark's Auction room.

On Saturday the 3rd April next, betwixt the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the following subjects:—

An Upper-roomed House, consisting of two bed rooms, a hall and verandah; the like below; with cook-rooms, necessary house, &c., all standing on about five cottahs of ground; at present rented at 150 Sicca Rupees per month; situate in Morgy Hattah, to the northward of Mr. Mendis' house, and to the eastward of a house belonging to Mr. Brightman.

Also a Lower-roomed House, highly raised from the ground, consisting of a hall, two bed rooms, a verandah, bottle-connah, cook-room, and necessary house; standing on five cottahs of ground; at present rented at 100 Sicca Rupees per month; situate to the eastward of the China Bazar.

Also a high piece of Garden Ground, measuring twelve beegahs, more or less, situate on the high road leading from the Bread and Cheese Bungalow to Mr. Johnstone's garden, with a number of fruit trees thereon, also one lack and fifty thousand 12-inch bricks, and one lack 9-inch bricks, and about fourteen hundred maunds of soorky, materials sufficient to build a large house.

Also a spot of Ground measuring about two beegahs and six cottahs, situate on the main road leading from the Lall Bazar to the Bread and Cheese Bungalow, and to the eastward of the Governor's Persian School.

Company's Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Orders on the Treasury, bearing interest, will be taken in payment at the current discount.

Conditions will be mentioned at the day and time of sale. For further particulars, enquire of Messrs. Arnot and Stark.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1784.

Tom Fatt, native of China, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of Calcutta, and the public in general, that any persons having Tanks in their gardens, or elsewhere, and being desirous to have them cleared out, he will contract with them for the same upon very reasonable terms, being certain that he can finish the work quicker than any Bengal people,

by means of a China Pump. Any Gentlemen willing to contract with the said Mr. Fatt, is requested to enquire at his Rum Works, at Sulkey, opposite Calcutta.

N. B.—He makes Loaf Sugar equal in quality to that made in Europe, and excellent Sugar-candy. Also all sorts of Cabinet work, the same as in China.

CALCUTTA, *March 4th.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1784.

Mathematics.

Shortly will be taught (if no unforeseen accident occurs to prevent it,) Elements of Geometry, Plain Trigonometry, Navigation, Motion of Projectiles, Spheric Geometry, Rectangled and Oblique Angled Spheric Trigonometry, Geography, Great Circle Sailing, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Conic Sections, Algebra, and the Doctrine of Fluxions, together with a variety of Problems in the most important branches of the mathematics, by Richard Harvey.

URSDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1784.

Wanted.

Two Postilions of light weight; enquire at Massey's Livery Stables.

CALCUTTA, *March 24th.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1784.

Fort William, March 20th, 1784.

Inland Navigation.—Mr. Keble begs leave to inform all Merchants, Owners of Ships or Vessels, Commanders and Officers of Ships or Vessels, trading to or from the port of Calcutta, and the public in general, that his Canal called the Bunca Nullah, communicating between the River Roopnarain (commonly known by the name of the Ganges) and the Singreecolly, or Haldee River, which enters directly opposite to Channel Creek, about four miles to the northward of Kedgeree, will be opened on the 21st day of April next, when all boats or craft of 1,000 to 1,500 maunds burthen may pass through it, paying at the Chokey, as they enter the canal, the toll established by order of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council of Revenue, according to the following rates:—

On Salt	...	...	...	... Sicca Rs.	2	0 per 100 Mds.
On Rice	...	...	...	... „	1	0 „

On all other Grain except Paddy ...	Sicca Rs.	1	0	per 100 Mds.
On Paddy	„	0	12	„
On Saltpetre	„	2	0	„
On Sugar, Bengal, Batavia, or China	„	2	0	„
On Beetlenut	„	2	0	„
Shell Lac	„	2	0	„
On Lump Lac	„	2	0	„
On Stick Lac	„	2	0	„
On Indigo	„	2	0	„
On Cutch	„	½	0	„
On Sandle-wood	„	½	0	„
On Wood Oil	„	½	0	„
On Bees' Wax and Wax Candles ...	„	½	0	„
On Wine, Beer, Brandy, and on all liquors in bottles	„	0	8	per dozen.
On all small Country Boats, as Woollacks, Pansways, Tow Boats, Pulwars, Woollahs or Dingees of 200 maunds burthen and under, passing empty, and not hereafter specified, shall pay as before	„	0	2	each.
On all Burrs, Woollahs, and Woollacks, or other boats passing empty, between 200 and 500 maunds burthen	„	2	0	„
Between 500 and 100 maunds burthen	„	3	0	„
Upwards of 100 maunds burthen ...	„	4	0	„
On all Budgerows conveying passengers, with their necessaries, rowing 8 oars to 12, or under	„			„
Empty Budgerows of the same size..	„			„
Exceeding 12 oars, with passengers..	„			„
Ditto, without passengers	„	½	0	„
Long boats, empty	„	½	0	„
Pinnaces, Yachts, or Tow Boats, carrying passengers	„		0	„
Boats carrying goods to pay no toll on the boat, but only on the goods they are laden with, at the rates specified.				
Sundry Gruff articles of trade, the produce of Bengal, or such articles				

as are not weighable but by tale, (as particularized in the list hung up at each Chokey,) paying for 100 maunds	Sicca Rs.	0 8
On Red wood, per 100 maunds ...	„	1 0
On all Bale goods, whether linen, cotton, or silk piece goods, raw silk, or all Europe or Country staple articles, packed in chests, boxes, &c., or unpacked, imported or exported, furniture, plate, carriages, stationery, wine, liquors, cordages, all kinds of military or marine stores and all goods imported from all foreign ports to pay one per cent. on the invoice price. The particulars of such articles as are known, are specified in a Table List, hung up in each Chokey at the entrance of the Nullah, to be referred to ...	„	1 per cent.

The lading of such boats as contain salt, rice, and grain, or other sorts of grain, paddy and straw, wood, and all other articles going under the general denomination of gruff, that do not ascertain the quantity laden on each boat by a rowannah, shall be determined by the usual and customary manner of measuring the boats to find their tonnage.

Mr. Keble being desirous of accommodating the trade of this Port to the utmost in his power, and to prevent as much as possible retardments or trouble in the examination of such boats or craft as may be laden at the Town of Calcutta, Serampoor, Chandernagore, or Chinsurah, for ships below, those persons who may lade the boats or craft are requested to make application in writing, at his Office in Calcutta, for pass-tickets, with his signature or seal affixed to them, which shall be properly numbered, to answer the note of application; which note should specify the particulars laden in each boat, and the value thereof; which pass-ticket being deposited at the Chokey at the entrance into the Canal the boat or craft enters at, will then be permitted to pass through, and the tickets being sent to Calcutta, will entitle Mr. Keble to collect the toll from the person who made the application at the established rate.

And further, in order to prevent delays to such boats or crafts as are laden from on board Ships laying at Kedgeree, Ingellee, or any other parts of the great river, and which may be desirous of using his Canal,

the Commanders are particularly requested to give strict orders to their Officers that they shall deliver to the boats a duplicate of the Custom House notes, or note to the Commander, mentioning the goods put into the boat, and leaving that at the above-mentioned Chokey, in their way to Calcutta; they will then be permitted to pass through, and upon the note being presented to the Commander or Owners of the Ship or Vessel, he is then to pay the toll for the same, at the established rate, at Mr. Keble's Office.

The Canal will be distinguished by a Union Jack being hoisted at each end, every day in the day time, where a Chokey is placed. Boats going down the river, not having tickets from Calcutta, or in returning from Ships not having a note of the lading, must pay the toll as above stated, or they will be stopped; and this mode is proposed in order to prevent such stoppage and delays to public business.

*** The entrance of the Canal is about two miles up the Roopnarain, or Ganges. Boats laden going to Kedgeree, should stop at the wood-side, near the Pagoda, at Gowacolly, which is opposite to Marcrapatta Point, entering the Roopnarain, or Ganges, until the first quarter flood is made, to go safe over the flatt or shoal in the Roopnarain, between the end of the wood and the entrance of the Nullah, and that flood tide carries them half through the Canal, and the next ebb tide carriers the vessel into the Tingreeolly, or Haldee River, before described. There is a very large tank of fine water about the centre of the Canal, near Mr. Keble's bungalow, built for accommodation of passengers passing through the Canal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1784.

Advertisement.

There being considerable sums due to Messrs. Towers and Allen previous to and since their partnership, and as they have now in possession a stock of the best liquors, that their friends and the public may be accommodated, and to induce a speedy adjustment of outstanding debts, they will take in payment of the same, and for their liquors, all orders and bills payable at the Offices of Government, or on persons of credit here, at a discount of five per cent., or bearing common interest; they will give liquors for any overplus of bills offered them in payment of debts, free of discount.

As a further encouragement, they have reduced the prices of their stock as follows:—

	Sicca Rupees.
Hock, rich and old	50 per doz.
French-bottled Burgundy and Claret, highly flavoured	30 „

	Sicca Rupees.
Cyder, remarkably fine	20 per doz.
Strong Jamaica Rum, old and pure	25 „
Strong Cognac Brandy, old and pure	21 „
Elegant White Brandy	32 „
Rum, in small casks	7 per galn.
Brandy, ditto	6 „
London Porter, and Pale Ale, light and excellent ...	150 per hhd.
Ditto in half-hhds, ...	80
Ditto in quarter-hhds.	40
Ditto in bottles	12 per doz.

The malt liquors are engaged sound and in perfect order.

* Empty bottles taken and allowed for.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1784.

Advertisement.

Such Gentlemen as are desirous of becoming Annual Subscribers of sixty Sicca Rupees to Mr. Woodmason's Monthly Miscellany, are requested to send in their names to his Attorneys, Messrs. Lind and Redhead, in Calcutta. The Miscellany for the Months of May, June, and July 1783 are expected daily, and when they arrive, will be delivered to the Subscribers.

April 8th, 1784.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1784.

To be Let.

That large and beautiful Garden, lately the property of David Killican, Esq., situated on the High Road that turns to the eastward, opposite Colonel Hampton's Gardens, on the road to Dumdumma from they Btaconnah; it is lately much improved, and the buildings made more convenient; the Garden contains about 50 beegahs of ground, laid out in pleasant walks, and with the choicest and rarest fruit trees in India, which are soon filled with abundance of fruit; there are two very large tanks of sweet water in it, and every accommodation requisite, in a retired, cool, and pleasant situation. The out-houses are of brick, and very spacious. For further particulars, please to apply to Mr. William

Phillips Williams, who lives in the house of Mr. Joseph Price, by the water-side.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1784.

To be let at Chinsurah, and entered upon immediately—

That large and commodious House, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river, commanding a very pleasant and extensive prospect of the river, and likewise of Chandernagore, adjoining to the House and Garden now occupied by Mr. Campbell. The House consists of a large hall, 32 by 24 cubits long, six lower and three upper rooms, with a large verandah round it. The out-buildings are—a warehouse and two large bottle-connahs, six store-rooms, a cook-room, and a garden, with a Bungalow near the house, all in good repair. It has been lately occupied by N. Grucher, Esq., at the rent of 250 Sicca Rupees per month, which is the lowest price. Enquire of Mr. Jacob Eilbracht.

CHINSURA,
April 15th, 1784.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1784.

Europe Goods.

To be sold in Calcutta, as soon as landed, by public or private sale, the cargo of the Ship "Crown Princess," J. Clements, Commander, consisting of the following Europe articles:—viz., iron, round, flat, and square bars; sheet and pig lead; nails of sorts; carpenter's tools; English and Dutch cheese; English, French, and Dutch pickles; fine flavoured Danish claret, in English bottles; Rhenish wine; fine cognac brandy in casks; do. Holland gin in cases; fine London porter and cider; musical instruments; elegant mahogany furniture, after the newest fashion in London; English cards; blocks of different sorts; Europe spars, large and small; English canvas of all numbers; Russian canvas; vittery and Flemish linen; broad and narrow woollen cloths, fine and coarse, of all colours; Ladies' and Gentlemen's hats; silk stockings of the first quality; German looking-glasses of sizes, with gilt frames; glass-ware; saddlery of all sorts; Ladies' and Gentlemen's shoes, made in London of the newest fashion; millinery ribands of all colours, and gauzes; cutlery of all sorts, ironmongery; fir deals; with a great variety of other articles. A list of the whole may be seen, and particulars known, by applying to Mr. R. Duncan at his Commission Ware-house, or of the Commander, at his house near Mr. Ross' Ghat.

April 22nd.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1784.

To be Sold.

A neat Lower-roomed Garden House in Hooghly, very near Chinsurah, known by the name of "Linden Rust," and now occupied by Mr. Charles Weston at 100 Sicca Rupees per month.

The House contains one hall, four rooms, and two verandahs to the north and south, the latter 63 feet long by 22 feet broad. There is a large Tank to the northward, stocked with fish.

The House, cook-room, bottle-connah, godown, &c., are all pucka-built, and the hall and front of the house handsomely glazed, and painted.

The Garden contains 24 beegahs and 17 cottahs. Any person willing to purchase the same may hear of the price by application to Mr. Gladwin.

Transfers, Drafts on the Treasury, or Company's Bonds, deducting the discount of the day, will be taken in payment for the above House and Garden.

CALCUTTA,
April 22nd. [illegible].

THURSDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1784.

For sale at Mr. Mann's, Rada Bazar.

A Phæton, a four-spring'd Buggy, and a two-spring'd ditto; also an elegant Lady's Palanquin, and a Gentleman's chair ditto, all entirely new, and made of the best materials.

CALCUTTA,
April 21st.

THURSDAY, MAY 6TH, 1784.

J. Tregholm, (late Cook at the "Harmonic",)

Begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that he has taken a house in the Cossatoolah Bazar, adjoining to Mr. Meredith's Stables, where he carries on his business in all its branches. Ladies or Gentlemen may be furnished with Dinners, Suppers, or Cold Collations, on the shortest notice. Biscuits of all kinds; tarts and tartlets, fresh every day.

He also prepares the following articles for Sea, or to take Up-Country, which he will warrant to keep good for six months:—*viz.*, Potted Beef, Veal, Mutton, Ducks, Geese, and Pigeons; Collared Beef, Veal,

Mutton, Pork, and small Pigs; fish coreach; mince meat; plumb cakes; jams and marmalades of all kinds; preserved butter, eggs, and milk: milk-punch, &c., &c.

Ladies or Gentlemen who please to honour him with their commands, may depend on having them duly attended to.

*** Turtle dressed at home and abroad.

CALCUTTA, *May 5th.*

THURSDAY, MAY 13TH, 1784.

To be sold by Public Auction

At Mr. Duncan's large room, on Wednesday and Friday, the 19th and 21st instant, the following articles:—

Fine cassimeres of different colours; Patna dimty, and striped sooseys; China silk, plain, striped, and flowered, of different colours; China gauzes of different patterns; elegant large and small looking-glasses and pictures; tables, chairs, cotts, and couches; chair and fly palanquins; muskets; coast canvas; red buntings; fine high-flavoured Danish claret, malaga, and Frontiniace wines, brandy in casks and bottles, with a great variety of other articles. Conditions as usual. The sale to be in Sicca Rupees and ready money.

THURSDAY, MAY 20TH, 1784.

All persons who have any demands on the estate of the late Mr. Coffre Dupree, are requested to send an account thereof to C. F. Junghans, Esq., Administrator by law, at Fredricksnagore,* and those who are indebted to the said estate, are desired to pay their respective debts to him before the expiration of six weeks from this date.

May 17th, 1784.

THURSDAY, MAY 20TH, 1784

Chunam or Lime.

The best stove chunam, fresh from the kilns, at 70 Sicca Rupees per hundred maunds, may be had immediately in any quantity at the Agency Office.

Note.—Serampore.

THURSDAY, MAY 27TH, 1784.

Calcutta, May 24th, 1784.

A subscription is opened at the Bengal Bank, for the relief of the Non-Commissioned and private Europeans, of the King's and Company's Troops in the Carnatic, who were unfortunately captured during the war with the Nabob Tippoo Sultan, and have lately been released from their confinement, and the same is to extend to all other Europeans of the lower class in the same predicament, whether of His Majesty's Navy or otherwise; and to all Europeans of the lower class yet prisoners, as soon as they shall be enlarged.

There are several Gentlemen who have already expressed their wish and intention to subscribe to this fund, and all who desire to do so are requested to send their names and a memorandum of the sum to the Clerk of the Bengal Bank.

The smallest contributions will be of use, and collectively make an amount which must be a most valuable acquisition to our suffering fellow-countrymen, who have endured hardships too serious and too affecting not to draw compassion from every man in this part of the globe.

It is proposed that the relief to be afforded to the objects of it shall be as early as possible, and that any three Merchants of the first character at Madras shall be requested to be a Committee for the distribution of the sum subscribed, which is to be paid at the times and in the proportions which the greater or less distress of the persons for whose benefit the collection is intended, shall require; and this Committee is to be accountable to a Committee in Calcutta, whose proceedings and accounts will be always open to the inspection of the public. If any surplus should exist, after the purposes of the subscription shall have been answered, it will be disposed of in such manner as the majority of subscribers at a Public Meeting, to be held for that purpose, shall be pleased to determine.

A Meeting of the subscribers to this fund will be held at the Bengal Bank on Monday, the 3rd instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of choosing the Committee, and making such regulations as may be deemed necessary for carrying this charity into effect, and all those Gentlemen who are inclined to subscribe, are invited to attend.

THURSDAY, MAY 27TH, 1784.

To be sold by Public Auction.

At Mr. Duncan's large room, on Wednesday and Friday, the 2nd and 4th of June next.

Porter in casks, stationery, pickles, fine cassimeres of different colours, brandy in casks, elegant household furniture, looking-glasses, and pictures, with a great variety of other articles.

Conditions as usual. The sale to be in Sicca Rupees and ready money.

THURSDAY, MAY 27TH, 1784.

To be Sold.

A very fine pair of Toorky Horses, with a handsome Phæton. Price, 1,200 Sicca Rupees. Inquire at the Printing Office.

May 27th, 1784.

THURSDAY, MAY 27TH, 1784.

For Sale.

By Messrs. Roach and Johnston, the following articles imported on the "Crown Princess," Captain Clements:—

Excellent claret, in English bottles, Sicca Rupees 24 per dozen; cyder, 24 ditto; Rhenish, 24 ditto; Holland gin, fifteen bottles in a case, 30 per case; London porter, 100 per cask.

A large quantity of London-made furniture, consisting of side-boards, dining tables, couches, elegant chairs, card tables, &c.

May 20th, 1784.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1784.

To be sold by Public Auction.

At Mr. Duncan's large room, on Friday, the 11th of June instant (if not previously disposed of by private sale).

A large Garden, situated at Bytaheonah, to the eastward of the Marratta Ditch, to the northward of Mr. Peter Sukeas's, to the westward of Chiton Bysack, and to the southward of Mongro Jemadar's Garden; containing four beegahs and eleven and half cottahs, consisting of a large Tank, with a pucka-built ghat, and well stocked with fish; also upwards of 500 fruit trees of different kinds. Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Duncan at his Commission Warehouse.

Conditions will be mentioned at the time of the sale.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1784.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Mr. Bondfield, on the premises, the 5th of July next;

All the stock-in-trade and effects belonging to the estate of the late Tom Fatt, Chinese, at his Distillery at Sulky, consisting of the following and sundry other articles, viz., ten thousand gallons best distilled rum; 4,000 gallons of mango shrub.

A quantity of iron hoops; coopers,' carpenters,' and blacksmiths' tools; sissoo and teak timbers; loaf-sugar and sugar-candy, &c.

At the same time will be sold the Distillery, with all the fixtures belonging thereto, consisting of four copper stills, 25 fermenting tubs, &c., and every other necessary utensil for that manufactory, together with the bungalow, still-houses, &c.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1784.

Eloped

From his Master's House at Moidapore, a few days since,—

A Malay slave boy, about five feet five inches high, his hair rather long, but not tied, speaks a little English; he went off in a pair of white long trousers and a shirt, without any waistcoat, hat, or shoes on. It is supposed he is either gone to Calcutta, or lies concealed in Calcapore, or some adjacent place, as he is a perfect stranger to the road, only having been in Bengal four months. Whoever will deliver him to the Printer of this paper, shall be amply rewarded for their trouble. Gentlemen are earnestly requested to detain him, should he offer himself as a servant, and send him as above. His name is Wilks.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1784.

For Sale.

A large Hindoostany Tent, containing two rooms and verandahs; double-lined, and quilted with cotton; very handsome and convenient, and proof against any weather. . . .

Also a very handsome Pinnace Budgerow and a Sailing Yacht. Agency Office.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1784.

Mr. Soubise.

Begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Gentlemen of the settlement, that he proposes to teach the art of fencing upon the following

terms:—two Gold Mohurs entrance, and two Gold Mohurs per month. He has taken a convenient house for the purpose, behind the "Harmonic." His days are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Such Gentlemen as choose to take private lessons at their own houses, will be attended on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; in which case his terms are three Gold Mohurs entrance, and three Gold Mohurs per month.

June 23rd.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1784.

A Private Boarding School.

Where only a small number of children (not exceeding sixteen) will be taught English and French by able masters. A convenient and airy house, situated in a healthy part of Calcutta, is taken for that purpose, and the school is now opened for the reception of children. For particulars, please to enquire at the Library, or at Mr. Bernard's Commission Warehouse.

THURSDAY, JULY 1ST, 1784.

To be Sold or Let.

(And may be entered on very shortly.)

Both or either of Mr. Auriol's Houses at Allypoor. The grounds are well drained, and are too well known to require a description.

The Garden attached to the larger House is not only amply stocked with exotics and fruit trees of various kinds, but is in a state of cultivation superior to most, and inferior to none, about Calcutta; besides being lately furnished with a fresh supply of Cape seeds of the best assortment, and in the highest preservation ever yet received.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Auriol, Junior.

June 29th.

THURSDAY, JULY 1ST, 1784.

For Sale,

By Messrs. Roach and Johnston.

The following articles imported on the last ships, and sent from Madras:—

Superfine cambrics and edgings; an elegant assortment of feathers; fashionable shoe and knee buckles; zones; dress swords; Ladies' and

Gentlemen's superfine cotton and silk stockings; and a few dozen of Gentlemen's out-sizes; scarlet and blue cassimeres.

N. B.—Gentine coniac, excellent Danish claret, madeira, hock, Holland and Cologne gin; side-boards, dressing tables, chairs, &c.

THURSDAY, JULY 15TH, 1784.

Fresh Europe Goods for sale.

Messrs. Baxter and Ord most respectfully beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, they have purchased the investment of Captain Johnson, of the "Berrington," consisting of the following elegant assortment of goods, which are of the latest fashions, and the highest perfection, having left England so late as February last.

An elegant assortment of millinery.
Piano-Fortes with Organs underneath and Flute stops.
Ditto without Organs.
Piano-Forte Guitars.
An assortment of new music.
Elegant Paintings.
Ditto Mahogany Furniture.
E. O. Tables.
Ditto (complete).
Backgammon Tables.
Claret.
Porter.
Ale.
Cherry and Raspberry Brandy.
Old red Port.
Cheeses.
Hams.
Case of Pickles.
Pickled Salmon.
Ditto Herrings.
Elegant cut Glass-ware.
Ditto Looking-glasses.
Fine Jar Raisins.
Ladies' Hats with Feathers, &c.
Gentlemen's ditto.
Children's ditto.
Fine Scotch Holland.
Fine Irish Linen.
Barometers with Thermometers and Hydrometers.
Pocket Achromatic Telescope.
Spectacles with convex Glasses.
Ditto with green ditto.
Perambulators.
Thirty-inch Telescopes.
Pickled Tongues.
Fish Sauces.
Vinegar, oil, and mustard.
Hoffman's Confectionery.
Cabinet Ware.
Pistols and Hangers.
Guns with twisted barrels.
Ironmongery.
Cassimeres and fancy Cloths.
Boots and Shoes.
Doe Breeches and Gloves.
Plate and Jewellery.
Cases of handsome Knives and Forks.
Perfumery, a great variety.
Books, and Debates in the House of Lords and Commons.
Salisbury Kitchens (complete).
Camp ditto.
Tin Wares.
Ship Lanthorns in nests.

Speaking Trumpets. And a great variety of articles too numerous to insert.

N. B.—A low price will be fixed upon the articles, and a deduction of 10 per cent. allowed for cash paid on the delivery of goods, and a deduction of 8 per cent. allowed for all bills paid at the end of the month.

Treasury Orders and signed Pay and Batta Bills taken at par.

THURSDAY, JULY 29TH, 1784.

James Palmer. Undertaker, near Mr. Oliphant's, Coach Maker, Cossatoollah.

Most respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the encouragement he has received from the Chaplains of this Presidency, he has laid in a stock of new and elegant Coffin Furniture, and of all other materials proper for the above business, which he is resolved and enabled to execute on the most reasonable terms, and therefore hopes for the countenance and support of the Settlement, being determined to pay due attention to his business, and having no other employment to call him from it.

CALCUTTA,
July 27th.

THURSDAY, JULY 29TH, 1784.

In the course of the next week will be published,
(Price 2 Gold Mohurs, framed and glazed,)
A Print of The Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Esqr.,
From a Painting by Mr. Zoffany.

To be had of R. Brittridge, Engraver, (No. 81) Loll Bazar, and at the Europe shops. Mr. Brittridge requests, those Gentlemen who mean to become purchasers will send him their address as early as possible that they may be supplied with the first impressions.

THURSDAY, JULY 29TH, 1784.

Stopped at the Police Office—supposed to be stolen,—

One Anchor, between 8 and 900 cwt., with a bent shank; six silver tea spoons, country-made, herring backed; one piece of Gold-buddan cloth.

The owner may apply for them at the Police Office.

THUR[illegible]

On Thursday, the 2nd of September next, will be sold by public outcry, by Mr. Bondfield, at his Auction Room, if not before sold by private sale, that extensive piece of ground belonging to Warren Hastings, Esqr., called Rishera,* situated on the western bank of the river, two miles below Serampore, consisting of 136 beegahs, 18 of which are Lackherage land, or land paying no rent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Larkins.

Treasury Transfer Drafts will be taken at par.

August [illegible]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1784.

To be sold by Public Auction, at Williams and Lee's Auction Room, on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, the effects of a Gentleman deceased, consisting of Europe Mahogany chairs, and couches; a handsome set of Patna furniture for a bed room, painted green and silver; an entire new Myannah, painted and gilt, lined with orange silk, with curtains and bedding compleat; one ditto painted and gilt with venetians, bedding, &c., compleat; an elegant chair palanquin, with glasses, venetians, &c., compleat; a fly palanquin lined with chintz bedding, &c., 3 pair of large wall shades, compleat; 2 pair candlestick table shades; an exceeding good piano-forte, and a variety of other articles.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock. Conditions as usual.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1784.

Advertisement.

Whereas John Lambe, a midshipman, belonging to the "Berrington," eloped from the said ship at Kedgeree, about the 20th of July last, and soon after was seen in Calcutta, where diligent search has ever since been made for him, but without success; therefore this advertisement is to caution all persons whomsoever from entertaining or secreting the said John Lambe, either on board of any ships, or vessels, or any house on shore; and a reward of 100 Sicca Rupees will be paid to any person who will make discovery where he may be found, or on his being brought to Captain Johnston's house in Calcutta, or carried on board the ship "Berrington" at Kedgeree. If he will return of his own accord, he will be received, and permitted to act in his station.

August 8th, 1784.

* *Note.*—Probably Ishara, a little south of Serampoor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1784.

For Private Sale.

By Messrs. Williams and Lee, a very handsome, large-sized buggy horse, perfectly quiet and sound, and trots remarkably fast. Price 300 Sicca Rupees.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1784.

To be sold by Private Contract.

A Mejennas riding horse, near 16 hands high, warranted sound, perfectly quiet, and stands fire. The Gentleman who owns the horse refused Rs. 2,000 for him about 8 months ago, but being obliged to go to Madras, will now dispose of him for one thousand Sicca Rupees, ready money. Apply at the Printing Office.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1784

To be sold by Public Auction, by Mr. Bondfield, at his Auction Room, on Monday the 13th of September, (if not before sold by private contract) :—

Eleven couple of hunting dogs, cross from Europe Hounds, a bitch with four pups, and a hunter. They may be viewed two or three days previous to the sale at the Auction Room. Conditions: ready money. Company's Treasury Orders will be taken in payment at par.

Mustard oil and Vinegar.

Merchants and traders may be supplied with any of the above articles, wholesale, on very reasonable terms.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1784.

Europe Goods

Now landing, and will be exposed for sale in a few days,

At Roach and Johnston's.

The whole of that large and well chosen cargo imported on the ship "Monte de Carmo" from London; also Captain Asquith's investment, brought out on the "Surprize Packet," which left England so late as the 29th of April last, consisting of a great variety of articles, as well useful as curious, amongst which are the following :—

Liquors.

Claret from the house of Paxton, Ireland, and others.

London particular; Madeira in pipes.

Ditto in chests, bottled in London.
Fine old Hock.
Old red Port in pipes and bottles.
Malmsey.
Tent.
Burgundy
Sherry.
Rhenish.
Mountain.
} Bottled in London.
Calcavello in pipes, quarter pipes, and bottles.
Excellent Danish Claret in English bottles.
Orange Rum Shrub.
Jamaica Rum per puncheon or in bottles.
Genuine Coniac Brandy per cask or bottles.
Cherry and Raspberry Brandy.
Cologne and Holland Gin.
Porter in casks and bottles.

Millinery, Haberdashery, &c.

Superb full dress suits.

Elegant undress ditto, with a great variety of the most fashionable articles, both in millinery and haberdashery.

Brussels and Mechlin lace and lace ruffles, on very low terms.
Edgings, a great variety.
Fine cambric for ruffles.
Irish linen, fine and for sheeting.
Ladies' plain and embroidered shoes and slippers.
Silk and cotton hose.
Silk and leather gloves.
Riding hats and feathers.
A variety of children's caps, and girls' and boys' hats.

Jewellery.

Gentlemen's fashionable dress and undress buckles.
Ladies' elegant paste ditto.
Paste knee buckles.
Rings, pins, and lockets.
Gold watches and clocks, in cases.
Gold watch chains.
Seals and keys.
Stock buckles and buttons.
Gold-headed canes, &c.
Cloth, cassimeers, and poplins.

A variety of the most fashionable colours, Walloon cloth, quite new, well adapted for a warm climate, for coats and habits.

Walloon, and every other set of fashionable buttons for coats and habits, of the latest patterns

Gold and silver laces, and gold and silver thread.

Epaulets, sword-knots, sashes, canes, and watch-strings, &c.

Rich, plain, and embroidered dress and undress waistcoats and vests, a great variety.

Gold and silver hat trimmings.

Hats.

Fashionable cock'd, plain, and with trimming, round, black, brown, and brown and green hats, with elastic and other bands.

Patent hats, water-proof.

Ladies' riding hats, trim'd and plain, a large assortment.

Hose and Gloves.

Silk and cotton hose, of different sorts.

Leather gloves for riding and dancing.

Shoes and Boots.

Grain and wax leather, a large assortment.

Plate, plated goods, and cutlery.

A very great variety of useful articles.

Fire Arms from Jover.

A large and very capital assortment, highly finished.

Powder flasks, magazines, flints, powder, &c.

Dress and undress swords and hangers.

Hard-ware.

Almost every article generally enquired after by that name.

Cabinet and Upholstery Goods.

Mahogany and other tables, chairs, couches, commodes, dressing tables, Ladies and Gentlemen's dressing boxes, fitted with every necessary article.

Tea caddies and boxes, writing desks, and boxes with apparatus.

Elegant looking-glasses of all sizes, and a very complete assortment of hand and table looking-glasses of all sizes, in plain and rich frames.

Mahogany bureaus and book-cases.
Ditto wardrobes and secretaries.
Ditto ditto and chest-of-drawers.
Easy chairs.
Hair mattrasses.
Fine blankets.
Candle skreens in japan cases.
French hand skreens.
Tossils, lines, and fringes, for palanquins.

Optical and Mathematical Instruments.

A variety, particularly telescopes.
Perspective and night glasses, &c.

Paintings, a few.

Prints, the greatest variety ever exposed for sale in this Settlement, amongst which are many very scarce and valuable.

Musical Instruments and Music.

Harpsichord, Forte Pianos, Organs, Guitars, French and Spanish Violins, Violincello, Flutes, Florios, and common Œolian Harps, Horns and Bassoons, Haut Boys, and Clarinets, and all the new music adapted for each instrument, vocal music, dances, &c., Violin and other strings.

Books and Pamphlets.

A great choice, and all the late pamphlets, trials, &c., and complete sets of the most esteemed morning and evening Newspapers, and Magazines to the latest periods.

Stationery, cards, and sundries.

Saddlery and harness.
Iron treasure chest.
Pewter-ware.
Scales and beams.
Canvas suits of colours and bunrus.
Isinglass.

Glass-ware.

An elegant assortment, including a variety of ornamental as well as useful articles.

Eatables..

Hams and Tongues.
Dutch Cheese.
Pine, Cheshire, and Glouster ditto.

Beef and Pork.
Pickle of all sorts, per case or bottle.
Fish and meat sauces, ditto.
Preserved fruits.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1784.

☞ Mr. Francis's compliments to the subscribers to Mr. Hoole's Translation of Ariosto, and he informs them he has notice the Books are coming by the "Earl Cornwallis;" that as soon as they arrive, and are ready to be delivered, notice will be given in the public papers.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1784.

Calcutta Lottery.

Notice is hereby given that Fridays and Saturdays are set apart at the Bengal Bank for payment of the remaining Prizes in the late Lottery; and the holders are requested to send their Tickets on these days only, between the hours of ten and one.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1784.

R. Brittridge, Engraver, No. 81, Loll Bazar, opposite the east end of the house lately the "Harmonic."

From the Print of the Governor General, many Gentlemen having formed an idea that Mr. Brittridge means to confine himself to that branch of Engraving only, he thinks it his duty to inform them to the contrary; and from the particular attention he has given to the various branches of that Art, he is enabled to execute them with accuracy, despatch, and on equitable terms; and cannot help flattering himself that his work in general will not be found inferior to any that has been done in this country.

Visiting Tickets, Compliment Cards, Plates, and Copper Plates in general, printed.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1784.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Calcutta Assembly, the following Resolutions and Regulations were proposed and agreed to:—

I. Resolved, that the first Assembly shall be held at the Harmonic House on the first Tuesday of November, and on every other Tuesday afterwards, during the cold season.

II. That six Gentlemen, from the list of Subscribers, be elected Stewards for superintending the conduct of the Assemblies, and for receiving and disbursing the money subscribed.

III. That the money subscribed be deposited in the Bengal Bank, and that each Subscriber shall send the amount of his subscription to the Bengal Bank, on or before the 1st of November.

IV. That all Subscribers who do not comply with the 3rd Resolution, are to have their names scratched off the list, as no Ticket of admission will be granted, but to such Subscribers as shall have paid their subscriptions by the aforesaid time.

V. That after the 1st of November, such Gentlemen as may become Subscribers, shall not have their names enrolled in the list of Subscribers, until they shall have paid the amount of their subscription.

VI. That no money shall be drawn from the Bank, but by an order issued by two of the Stewards at least.

VII. That it be recommended to the Stewards of the present year to issue no occasional Ticket, but to such Gentlemen as they shall consider as strangers in the Settlement, and that the name of the stranger be written on the back of the Ticket, before it is issued.

The Meeting proceeded to ballot for Stewards, and the following Gentlemen are requested to act for the season :—

Messrs. Birch,
Cockerell,
Graham,
Malony,
Metcalfe,
Palmer.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, 1784.

To the Public.

Messrs. Martin Lacy and Parr, Masters of the London Tavern, most humbly present their respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, and take the liberty of informing them, that they have opened a Subscription for an Assembly, once a fortnight, during the cold weather, to begin on Tuesday, the 23rd November next, and to continue every 2nd Tuesday, provided there shall be 150 Subscribers.

They flatter themselves with the hopes of some encouragement and support from a generous Public, when they solemnly declare that they did not know that the Harmonic House would be again opened as a Tavern, when they contracted with a builder, about two months ago, to erect a large and commodious Assembly Room, ninety-six feet long, and thirty-six feet wide, and which the builder has engaged to finish by the

14th November next. In case the Room shall not appear to be sufficiently dry, they humbly hope the Subscribers will be contented with their present rooms, one of which is 68 feet by 22, for a short time, and no care or attention in their power shall be wanting for the entertainment of the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honour them with their support.

N. B.—When a few more Subscribers appear on the List, the Masters of the London Tavern intend to request the favour of their meeting to chuse Stewards. Books containing the proposals as well as the name of the present Subscribers, are kept at Messrs. Baxter and Ord's, Fulton and Pollock's, and at the London Tavern. They have contracted with a person to supply them with Oysters, and some time ago advanced a considerable sum of money for that purpose.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, 178

Library.

Mr. Andrews begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that the following books remain unsold, being part of the elegant collection lately arrived from London.

Complete set of Churchill's Voyages, adorned with copper plates, 8 vols., folio.

Complete set of the Ancient and Modern Universal History, 64 vols. 800 with cuts.

Orme's History of the late War, 3 vols., 4to, with cuts.
Sime's Military Service, 1 vol., 4to.
Geographical Magazine, 23 numbers, 4to, with cuts.
Ward's English Grammar, 1 vol., 4to.
Harris's Voyages, 2 vols., folio, with cuts.
Bickham's Penmanship, 1 vol., folio.
Dictionary of the World, 2 vols., folio.
Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 3 vols., 4to.
Burket on the New Testament, 1 vol., folio.
Sportsman's Dictionary, 1 vol., 4to, with cuts.
Burleigh's State Papers, 2 vols., folio.
Campbell's Political Survey, 2 vols., 4to.
———Lives of the Admirals, 4 vols., 8vo.
State Trials, 11 vols., folio.
Stuart's History of Scotland, 2 vols., 4to, also in 8vo., 2 vols.
Richardson's Persian Dictionary, 2 vols., folio.
Carner's Universal Traveller, 1 vol., folio, with cuts.

Brisbane's Anatomy of Painting, 1 vol., folio.
Birch's History of the Royal Society, 4 vols., 4to.
Lewis' New Dispensatory, 1 vol., 8vo.
Halhed's Gentoo Laws, 1 vol., 8vo.
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols., 8vo.
Andrew's remarks on French and English Ladies, 1 vol., 8vo.
Lord Kames on Education, 1 vol., 8vo.
————on the Principles of Morality, 1 vol., 8vo.
Gogul's Arts and Sciences, 3 vols., 8vo.
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vols., 8vo.
Bruenonia Elimenta Medicinæ, 1 vol., 12mo.
Barclay's English Dictionary, 1 vol., 8vo.
Gordon's Book-keeping, 1 vol., 8vo.
Veneroni's Italian and English Grammar, 1 vol., 8vo.
Carretti's Phraseology, 1 vol., 8vo.
Phillidore on Chess, 1 vol., 8vo.
Moore's Navigation, 1 vol., 8vo. New Edition.
Entick's English and Latin Dictionary, 1 vol. small 4to.
————English Dictionary, 1 vol. small 4to.
Mortimer's Student's Pocket Dictionary, 1 vol., 8vo.
Pleasing Instructor, 2 vols., 12mo.
Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols., 8vo.
Clermont's Cookery, 1 vol., 8vo.
Glasse's Cookery, 1 vol., 8vo.
Farley's Cookery, 1 vol., 8vo.
Muller's Works complete, 7 vols., 8vo.
Turkish Spy, 8 vols., 12mo.
Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols., 8vo.
Duncan's Medical cases, 1 vol., 8vo.
Abbé Raynal's Revolution of America, 1 vol., 8vo.
Priestley's Repository, 3 vols., 8vo.
————Institutes of Religion, 2 vols., 8vo.
Goldsmith's Natural History, 8 vols., 8vo.
Wheeler's Botanist's and Gardener's New Dictionary, 1 vol., 8vo.
Voltaire's age of Lewis XIV and XV, 3 vols., 8vo.
————Philosophical History, 1 vol., 8vo.
————Memoirs, 1 vol., 8vo.
Bottarelli's Latin, English, and French Dictionary, 3 vols., 8vo.
Arabian Nights' Entertainment, 3 vols., 8vo.
Monro on the Diseases of the Army, 1 vol., 8vo.
Hadley's Moor Grammar, 1 vol., 8vo.
Josephus' Works, 6 vols., 8vo.

Bell's British Theatre, 21 vols., 12mo.
Francis's Horace, 1 vol., 12mo.
Do. in Latin, 1 vol., 12mo.
Fothergill's Works, 1 vol., large 8vo.
Swift's Works, 26 vols., 8vo. New Edition.
————Letters, 6 vols., 8vo.
Mead's Works, 1 vol., large 8vo.
Hume's History of England, 8 vols., 8vo.
New Edition, with the life of the Author, as written by himself.
Harris's Life of Cromwell, 1 vol., 8vo.
Middleton's Geographical Dictionary, 2 vols. folio, with copper plates.
New Annual Register for 1780, 1781, and 1782.
Town and Country Magazine, 13 vols.
Political Magazine for 1781, 1782, and 1783, with a great variety of others, too tedious to mention.
Jumin's Letters, 1 vol., 12mo.
Roderick Random, 2 vols., 8vo.
Peregrine Pickle, 3 vols., 12mo.
Ellis's Account of Captain Cook's last Voyage, 2 vols., 8vo.
Duke of Buckingham's Works, 2 vols., 8vo.
Bailey's Dictionary, 1 vol., 8vo.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1784.

The Harmonic House

Being opened for the accommodation of Gentlemen, Mr. Creighton mbly presumes they will not be offended at his request, that as he purases the best of liquors, &c., for ready money, they will support him to ntinue that method, otherwise it will affect his credit with the merants, and deprive him of giving—what will be his chief study—general tisfaction.

Mr. Creighton requests, those gentlemen who have not subscribed to the Assemblies will excuse his not having waited on them in person, as the repairs of the house require his utmost attention to get it forward in convenient time. If they will honour him by sending a line where the book is to be sent, or can call at the Harmonic, as it is kept there for that purpose, it shall be strictly attended to.

N. B.—Families may be supplied with everything in the baking branch, from the 1st of next month, and he hopes the public will honour him with their commands.

*** A good Billiard Table.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21ST, 1784.

John Requiem, an ancient French Captain of a ship, being lately Professor of Hydrography at the Isle of France, passed to this town by the Prevost de Langristain, Captain Muterne, where he is settled with his family, informs the public that he and his son will teach youth to read, write, and speak the English and French languages by the best principles; likewise the Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Astronomical sciences, relating to the art of navigation, or the leading of a ship throughout the known world.

Those who may please to trust the instruction of their children to their charge, may expect every satisfaction. Direct to them at No. 143, near China Bazar.

They will give undoubted proofs of their abilities, probity, and behaviour, by papers delivered unto them from the best authorities of their nation

They have an instrument, newly discovered by a French Gentleman, where any one may observe the longitude at sea without any calcule. If there are any curious people who desire to see the said instrument, they may call at their house, where they will, with the utmost pleasure, show and explain to them the method to make use of it.

IRSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1784.

The Stewards request the subscribers will send to the Harmonic House for their tickets, on the day of each Assembly. The doors will be opened at one-half past seven o'clock. The Minuettes to commence precisely at one-half past eight, and supper be served at one-half past ten.

The dancing to begin immediately after supper; and two Country Dances and a Cotillon to be continued alternately through the evening.

No Hookahs to be admitted upstairs.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1784.

To be Let or Sold.

Belvidere House, enquire at the Bengal Bank.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1784.

At Roach and Johnston's, the whole of the "Monte de Carmo's" cargo, and the investment imported by the "Surprize Packet," are now exposed for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

The articles are chosen with great taste, in high preservation, and are chiefly as follow :—

Ladies' Riding Hats, from Davis in Bond Street.

Ladies' Hoops, Stays, and Kid Gloves.

Children's Caps, a variety.

A set of Diamonds, viz., a pair of Brilliant Drop Earrings, and three stars of the first water.

Beautiful paste Buckles of a variety of patterns and shapes.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Point, Mechlin, and Brussels Lace Ruffles, remarkably cheap; also Cambricks and Edgings, a great choice.

Gentlemen's dress and undress Waistcoat shapes, a great choice of elegant patterns, from 30 to 200 Rupees each.

Cassimeers, Cloths, and Poplins, a choice of colours, fashionable coat and habit Buttons, many thousand dozens of all the new patterns now worn, and at less than half the price usually charged.

Gold and Silver Laces and Bindings, Epaulets, Sword-knots, Sashes, Watch and Cane strings, Gentlemen's Hats from Oliphant, neatly cocked, and the Military Hats finished with great taste; Boys' and Girls' Hats neatly trimmed.

Swords, Hangers, and Sword Belts; Fire Arms from Jover, viz., Fowling-Pieces, Double-barrelled Guns and Pistols, on a new and curious construction, and a pair of Pistols with three barrels.

A large assortment of Cutlery, such as Knives and Forks in mahogany cases, and without; Penknives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Corkscrews, (some with wooden handles,) Locks and Hinges of various sorts; set of Desk Locks and Handles; Picture Rings and Hooks; and a number of articles in the Hardware and Ironmongery branches.

Elegant Pier Glasses, in burnished gold frames, oval and square, at 250 Rupees per pair; Toilet and other glasses, in mahogany frames; a mahogany Bureau and Book-case; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Travelling Dressing Boxes filled with the best instruments; a very great variety of small Tea Caddies of various woods.

Books and Pamphlets. A large collection of Books for children and youth learning to write or draw; Westminster, London Town and Country, Universal, Political, and Rambler Magazines for 1783; Newspapers for 1783, bound and unbound.

Paintings, a few; Prints a very great variety; Hogarth's Works complete; Hollar's Book of Prints; Books containing Views in England;

ditto foreign Views; ditto coloured Prints, and an Optical Machine for viewing them.

Dunn's Atlas, with the late discoveries.

Music and Instruments, viz., Guitars, Piano Fortes, stop and plain, Violins and Violincellos, Horns, and Clarinets; Violin strings, music paper and books.

Black and white composition Busts, of most of the esteemed Poets and Authors; also Chelsea Porcelain Images, representing many beautiful subjects.

Telescopes and Night Glasses of all lengths, Quadrants.

Musical Table Clocks, a Gold stop Watch, Gold Watch Chains, Keys and Seals.

Pins, Lockets, and Rings, with devices in hair, a large collection.

Gold Sleeve Buttons and Stock Buckles; Gentlemen's undress Buckles.

Patent Elastic Leather Breeches.

Fashionable Plate, and plated Tea Urns, Coffee Pots, Tea Caddies, Bread Baskets, Candle-sticks, Snuffers, &c.

Perfumery, viz., Hair Powder, Russpine's Tincture, and Tooth Powder, Brushes, Combs, Pomatum, Lavender, Hungary and other waters, and Essences, warranted good.

Blankets and Flannels; some very large Blanket for double cot.

Irish Linen, a large assortment, very reasonable.

Playing cards from the cardmakers, to Brooke's, Almack's and White's, which will be found on trial more perfect and better than those usually brought to India.

A large Iron Treasure Chest, with drawers within side for containing papers.

China and Glass of sorts, and one set of handsome Table China.

Elegant cut-glass Butter and Sweetmeat Pots, with silver rims.

A pair of large Scales, Weights, Beam, and Triangle.

Pickles, Oil, Mustard, and Fish-sauces; Pickled Tongues, Cambridge's Butter; double-refined Loaf Sugar; Fine Hyson and Souchong Tea, Mocca Coffee, and Almonds.

English Claret, Danish Claret in English bottles, Madeira in pipes and bottles.

Old Hock, Old Southampton Port in bottles, Port in pipes, Tent in bottles, Malmsey, Madeira.

Burgundy, Sherry, Calcavello, Rhenish, Orange Rum Shrub, genuine Coniac Brandy.

Old Jamaica Rum, Holland and Cologne Gin.

Porter in bottles.

Fine Tobacco in small boxes.

Long Cloth Izaries, punjam cloths for sheeting, table cloths, chintz for furniture.

Silk and worsted tossils, lines and fringes for festoon window-curtains or palanquins, of a variety of fashionable colours.

A quantity of Soldier's Hats, to be sold with trimming complete, at one Rupee each if one hundred or more is taken. A new coach body on a very light construction, lined with white cassimeer, and painted dark green, for Rs. 550. A pair of Phæton Harness, with plated furniture.

Dog collars, whips, and calls.

Iron chain for enclosing Parterres.

Patna common chairs, couches, and teapoys, two Mahana palanquins.

Buntin and suits of colours for Ships or Budgerows of all lengths.

N. B.—Merchants and Traders may be supplied as usual with any quantity of the above at a wholesale rate.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1784.

Messrs. Martin Lacy and Parr, Proprietors of the London Tavern, having heard that a malicious report has been circulated for some days past, through the Settlement, that the Assembly Room they are now building, and which will shortly be completed, does not possess that strength and security in the floor of it which the purpose it is designed for requires, think it a duty incumbent on them to acquaint those Ladies and Gentlemen who have countenanced their honest endeavours to please the public by a kind and generous support, that there are not the slightest grounds for this idle, malignant story, that has with so great industry and management been propagated to their prejudice. And of the truth of this assertion any Gentleman might be easily convinced, if he would be so obliging as to view the place: it would then appear that the Room was not only erected in the firmest and best manner, but from its size also and the coolness of its situation, it would surpass anything of a similar nature ever known in India. As the proprietors propose fitting it up in as elegant and fashionable a style as this country will admit of, they hope any pitiful manœuvres of their enemies to injure them in the good opinion

of the Settlement, will fail of their desired effect; their most anxious wishes and constant study being always to give universal satisfaction in the line of business they are engaged in; and having, in consequence, incurred very great and heavy expense by their present undertaking, they entertain no doubt of support and encouragement, and flatter themselves that their disposition to please and accommodate the Settlement will secure them the public favour.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1784.

Oysters.

The encouragement that has been given to the new method of preserving and cleansing the Oysters so as to render them of a fine flavour, and give them a preference above any ever brought to this place, has induced Mr. Creighton to enlarge his Oyster House, and fit up two places for the accommodation of Gentlemen, and an additional Well for the Oysters. The great advance of cash he has given for them, will, he hopes, enable him to have a constant supply for the Settlement.

Good Cask Porter.

N. B.—Mr. Creighton wishes to inform his friends that the Harmonic House is opened every day in the week for their reception, Sundays excepted.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1784.

Public Exchange.

Merchants and Gentlemen of Bengal who may be inclined to encourage so useful a plan as the building a public edifice of Exchange, in the Town of Calcutta, are requested to honour Mr. Watts with their names and opinion.

A plan and elevation of the structure intended, may be seen at the Agency Office.

N. B.—Mr. Watts professes Independence by Labour. He has no connection whatever with other persons or other plans (if any there be) of a similar kind; and as he has not been honoured with any communications, Gentlemen cannot complain of infidelity. Subscriptions are optional. If the present should not fill, the Building will still be erected. Its necessity in these times is evident, and the utility in a commercial town speaks for itself.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1784.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. William and Lee, at the Harmonic House, on Wednesday next, the 24th instant, and the following days,—

That valuable collection of Paintings, late the property of A. Cleveland,* Esqr., deceased, consisting of the most capital views in the districts of Monghyr, Rajmehal, Boglipoor, and the Jungleterry, by Mr. Hodges; together with some Landscapes by other Artists, and some excellent Prints, handsomely glazed and framed. The Pictures will be hung up, on Friday next, in the Assembly Room, and exposed to view on Saturday and the following days, until the day of sale. Three foals, the property of the estate, from a breed of the first cast of horses, will also be sold at the same time, together with two commodious Hindostany Tents, in good condition, and pitched in the yard of Captain M'Intosh's Warehouse, for the purpose of being inspected by those Gentlemen wishing to become purchasers.

Treasury orders taken in payment at the discount [illegible]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1784.

Library.

Mr. Andrews respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that the following valuable books remain unsold; being part of the choice collection lately imported from London.

	Vols.	
Bickham's Penmanship	1	folio.
Dictionary of the world	2	„
Sportman's Dictionary	1	4to.
Farmer's do.	1	„
Burghley's State Papers	2	folio.
Littleton's Life of Henry II, and works	5	4to.
Ancient and Modern Universal History with cuts ...	64	8vo.
Hawkin's History of Music	5	4to.
Stuart's History of Scotland	2	„
Forest's Voyage to New Guinea	1	„
Parker's evidence of Transactions in the East Indies ...	1	„
Gesner's Idylles, with cuts	1	„
Principles of Law and Government	1	„
Carver's Universal Traveller, with elegant cuts ...	1	folio.
Cunningham's Law Dictionary	2	„

* *Note.* He died at Bhaugulpore in the 25th year of his age. He is well known for his kind, politic, and judicious treatment of the Hill tribes in Bhaugulpore.

	Vols.	
Birch's History of the Royal Society	4	4to.
Richardson's Persian Dictionary	2	„
Bailey's Dictionary	1	„
Barretti's English and Italian Dictionary	2	4to.
Bottarelli's English, French, and Italian Dictionary ...	3	8vo.
Entick's English and Latin Dictionary	1	„
——— English ditto	1	„
Procter's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences	4	„
Johnson's Dictionary	2	„
Brisbane's Anatomy of Painting	1	folio.
Campbell's Political Survey	2	4to.
Lives of the Admirals	4	8vo.
State Trials	1	folio.
Blackstone's commentaries	4	8vo.
Gogul's Arts and Sciences	3	„
Gordon's Book-keeping...	2	„
Moors' Navigation, new edition	1	„
Muller's works complete	7	„
Turkish Spy	8	12mo.
Duncan's Medical cases...	1	8vo.
Raynal's Revolution of America	1	12mo.
Priestly's Repository and Institutes of Religion ...	5	8vo.
Wheeler's Botanist's and Gardener's New Dictionary...	1	„
Monro on the Diseases of the Army	2	„
Swift's letters	6	„
Crever's Roman Emperors	10	„
History of the Indies, with an Atlas (French) ...	11	„
Annual Register, from 1758 to 1782	25	„
Hadley's Moors' Grammar	1	vol.
Granger's Biography	4	„
Hunter's Sacred Biography	1	„
Orme's Historical India Fragments	1	„
Comyn's Digest of the Laws of England	5	folio.
Transtagano's Dictionary of English and Portuguese...	2	4to.
Pennant's Quadrupeds	1	„
Lilly's Entries	1	folio.
Gentoo Laws	1	8vo.
Boyle's Works	6	4to.
Cooke's Voyage, with Cuts	2	„
Sully's Memoirs	5	8vo.
Gem's Antiquities	1	„
Robertson's History of Charles V.	4	„

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1784.

Writers.

Wanted half a dozen expeditious good writers. No other application is necessary except a specimen of the Handwriting under cover, directed to A. B. at the Agency Office.

None need apply, but those who write good hands, and swift.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1784.

Slave Boys run away

On the fifteenth of October last. Two slave boys (with the letters V. D. marked on each of their right arms, above the elbow, named Sam and Tom, about eleven years of age, and exactly of a size,) run away, with a great quantity of plate, &c., &c. This is to request, if they offer their service to any Gentlemen, they will be so kind as to examine their arms, keep them confined, and inform the owner. A reward of one hundred Sicca Rupees will be given to any black man, to apprehend and deliver them up.

CHUNAR, *November 5th.* J. H. VALENTIN DUBOIS, *Lieutenant.*

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1784.

For Sale at the Library.

Just Imported.

Hoole's Ariosto, in 5 vols.
Richardson's Persian Dictionary, 2 vols., folio.
Raynal's History of India, in 8 vols., 8vo.
Dr. Watson's Phillip III, 1 vol., 4to.
Johnson's English Dictionary, 2 vols.
Bailey's „ „ 1 vol.
Barclay's „ „ 1 „
Entick's English and Latin Dictionary, 1 vol.
Lord Kames on Education, 1 vol.
Bossuet's Universal History.
Doddridge's Lectures, 1 vol., 4to.
English and Spanish Dictionary.
Sportsman's Dictionary.
Stuart's History of Scotland.
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Burke's Queen Elizabeth.

Monterque's Essays, 3 vols.
Swammerden's History of Insects.
Lewis's New Dispensatory.
Dr. Mead's Works.
Muller's Works, 7 vols.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1784.

Mr. Queiros having purchased a large and valuable collection of Pictures, amongst which are undoubted originals, by the most able masters, proposes to dispose of them by Raffle, and begs leave to submit the following scheme to his Friends and the Public :—

Scheme of the Raffle.

1st Prize	5,000	Sicca Rupees.
2nd „	4,000	„
3rd „	3,000	„
4th „	2,000	„
5th „	1,000	„
5 Prizes.		
70 Blanks.		
75 Shares at 200 Sicca Rupees ...	15,000	„

*** Orders on the Treasury and Acceptances of Paymasters at the Presidency, will be received at par.

Masters.	Subjects.	Size.				S. R.	S. R.
		Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
	FIRST PRIZE.						
Vangoyen ...	A Storm, a very fine piece	6	2	by 4	8	1,200	
Jordans ...	A pleasing picture of the portrait of Rubens, his wife, and child	5	5	5	2	1,000	
N.Poussin..	Nymphs and Shepherds, two pictures ...	5	6	3	10	800	
Stewart ...	Two Landscapes, highly finished	4	10	4	4	600	
Teniers ...	A Harvest Home, highly finished	2	5	2	0	150	
Barret ...	An Ambuscade, highly finished	2	5	2	0	150	
Ditto ...	Two Landscapes	3	0	2	6	200	
Devis ...	A view in Herefordshire	2	1	1	8	100	
Wilson ...	A Landscape, its companion	2	1	1	8	100	
Rembrandt..	Four Heads	2	6	2	2	400	
	One Fruit Piece	1	8	1	4	100	
	One Landscape its companion	1	6	1	4	100	
Teniers ...	Two Picture of Dutch Boors drinking, very highly finished	1	6	1	3	100	
							5,000
	SECOND PRIZE.						
Pugh ...	A view of London Bridge, with a variety of Boats and Figures	4	0	3	2	800	
Ditto ...	A view of London from Dulwich Common..	4	0	3	2	800	
Kent ..	Reynaldo and Armida	4	6	3	9	600	
Carver ..	A Landscape and Figures, very fine ...	4	6	3	10	500	
Poussin ...	Four Landscapes	2	6	2	2	300	
Rembrandt	Two Heads	2	6	1	10	200	
	Four Landscapes highly finished on copper..	1	3	1	0	400	
Vanderneer	A Moon-Light, a very fine picture	1	4	1	0	300	
Swain . .	One Sea Piece, very fine on copper ...	1	4	1	0	100	
							4,000
	THIRD PRIZE.						
Unknown ...	Christ scourged in the Temple, a very fine picture	6	8	5	4	1,200	
	Virgin and Child, with Angels, in a handsome frame, from the Collection of John Astltey Esqr.	4	2	3	9	500	
Rembrandt	St. John preaching in the Wilderness ...	3	2	2	2	400	
Ditto ...	Peter denying Christ	3	2	2	2	400	
P. Veronese	Presentation in the Temple, highly finished on copper	1	6	1	2	300	
Swain ...	Four Small Sea Prices on copper	1	1	0	9	200	
							3,000
	FOURTH PRIZE.						
Vangoyen ...	A view of Rotterdam, with a variety of Boats and Figures, one of his most brilliant pictures; from the collection of Lord Sorrington	3	2	2	2	800	
Ruysdale ...	A view of a Canal in Holland, with a variety of Boats and Figures, from the collection of Chace Price, Esq.	3	1	2	7	400	
Rubens ...	An Allegorical Picture of the Duke of Alva holding the 17 Provinces in chains ...	3	10	2	4	500	
	A view in Italy, its companion	3	10	2	4	300	
							2,000
	FIFTH PRIZE.						
Primaticio ...	The Three Graces. This picture is much esteemed, and was purchased at a great price from General Gausel	4	2	3	1	500	
Unknown	A very fine Greek Lady	4	2	3	1	300	
Swain ...	A view of Dartmouth Castle	3	0	3	9	100	
Smith ...	A Warm Landscape, its companion . .	2	5	2	0	100	
							1,000
				Sicca Rupees		...	15,000

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1784.

One Thomas Grafton, a Portuguese native of Bombay, who went to Europe in the "Laurwig," Captain Steinbeck, a Danish vessel, being returned to Bengal in one of the English ships of this season, a Gentleman whose child he attended during the passage, is very desirous of finding him out, and having failed in every effort to effect this, he shall esteem it a particular favour if the Captain of the "Indiaman," in which ship he got his passage back to Bengal, will be so obliging to give any intelligence to the Printer of this paper, by which it is probable he may be traced to discovery. It is a wish to reward T. Grafton for his fidelity and attention, that excites so much solicitude to find him out.

December 8th, 1784.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1784.

Turtle.

Any person having Turtle to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr. Creighton, at the Harmonic Tavern.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, 1784.

Wanted.

A good Dwelling House, in a centrical situation of the Town. If to the southward of the Great Tank, it would be more agreeable; under 400 Rupees rent per month. A line directed to A. B. at Mr. Cantwell's, will be attended to.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1784.

Last week was published (price three Sicca Rupees) a Sheet Almanac for the year 1785, particularly adapted for Calcutta, containing the month and week days, holidays, Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Time of High-Water at Calcutta, and a Table shewing the Time of High-Water at the following places throughout the year, viz., Pointjelly, Fulta, Culpee, Kedgeree, Indialee, Eastern and Western Braces; also a Table of the Kings and Queens of Great Britain, a Table of Remarkable Events since the creation, and three Tables and examples for reducing Sicca Rupees into Arcot, Arcot into Sicca, and Sicca into Current.

To be had at all the Europe shops, at the Library, Agency Office, and at the Printing Office, (No. 67,) Rada Bazar.

PART I.

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1785.

Table of the rates of Dawk Bearers from Calcutta to the following places :—

	Miles.	Bearers.	With one Bangy.	Additional Bangy.	Total.
					S. Rs. As.
Chandernagore, or Ghyretty	18 0	.....	22 8	2 0	24 8
Chinsura, Hooghly, or Bansbarreah ...	34 0	.....	42 8	3 12	46 4
Mirzapoor	55 7	56 0	70 0	6 0	76 0
Burrampoor	116 0				
Calcapoor	117 0				
Cossimbazar	116 2	118 0	147 8	12 0	159 8
Moidapoor	117 0				
Moorshedabad	124 0				
Moraudbaug	.....				
Sootie	153 6	154 0	192 8	15 8	208 0
Rajamahal	190 7	191 0	238 12	19 0	257 12
Boglepoor	263 0	263 0	328 12	26 0	354 12
Mongher	300 6	301 0	376 4	30 0	406 4
Patna	400 0	400 0	500 0	40 0	540 0
Bankipoor	400 0				
Dinapoor	410 0	410 0	512 8	41 0	553 8
Buxar	492 0	492 0	615 12	49 0	664 12
Benaris	566* 0	566 0	707 8	56 8	764 0

* *Note.*—The road to Benares, from the distance in miles, then, it is clear, passed through Rajamahal and Boglepoor, and not through Bancoorah and Raneegunge, &c.

Numberless inconveniences having been complained of, as arising from the bearers taking up passengers at intermediate Chokies, the bearers have orders not to take up any passengers without tickets; neither can those tickets be given but for the several distances and stages, as follows:—

Calcutta.	Calcapoor.	Rajamahal.	Dinapoor.
Chandernagore, or Ghyretty.	Cossimbazar.	Boglepoor.	Buxar.
Hooghly, Chinsura, or Bansbarreah.	Moidapoor.	Mongher.	Benares.
	Moorshedabad.	Patna.	
Burrampoor.	Chuna Colly.	Bankipoor.	

And to avoid, as much as possible, every inconvenience which can be incurred by the above regulation to gentlemen coming down the country by water, and who might wish to proceed from Sootie by land, a set of bearers will, from the 31st January, be stationed at Bogwangollah, and another midway to the city; from which last place such gentlemen can have tickets to come on by the Dawk Bearers.

General Post Office,
January 6th, 1785.

C. COCKERELL,
Post Master General.

Thursday, January 13th, 1785.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 26th instant, will be sold at Public Outcry, at the Import Warehouse Godown in the Old Fort, a quantity of Woollen Goods belonging to the Honorable Company, on the following conditions: Whoever buys a Lot, to deposit one Rupee to bind the bargain; if the goods are cleared out in six months from the day of sale, the purchasers to be allowed a discount of nine per cent. on his purchase; and after the six months, and within the nine months from the day of sale, to be allowed a discount of three per cent. only; but should the goods not be cleared out at the expiration of the nine months, to be resold at Public Outcry, and the present purchaser to make good any loss that may arise thereon.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

Fort William;
Import Ware-house,
January 4th, 1785.

W. ROOKE, I. W. H. K.

Thursday, February 10th, 1785.

At an adjourned meeting of the Gentlemen of Calcutta, held at the Harmonic Tavern, on Tuesday, the 1st of February, the Honorable

Charles Stuart in the Chair, read and approved the following Draft of an Address prepared by the Committee:—

To the Honorable Warren Hastings, Esq.,
Governor General.

"Honorable Sir,

"We, the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, impressed with real concern at your departure from India, entreat your acceptance of this Public Tribute in testimony of our general satisfaction with the whole tenor of your long administration, and our lasting sense of your many patriotic exertions.

"For a series of years, we have uninterruptedly enjoyed, under your government, the blessings of private comfort and public tranquillity, and no one can recollect a period wherein impartial justice, political wisdom, and a liberal attention to the rights of individuals, were more eminently conspicuous.

"We have seen you in many of the most critical situations to which political life can be exposed. In none of these have we perceived you to deviate from the dignity of your station, the integrity of your character, or the vigor of your public conduct. In every vicissitude you have been collected and provident; and, whilst you have proved yourself invulnerable by insurrection, you have equally displayed yourself superior to calumny.

"The grand outlines of the connection by which this country united to Great Britain have been, under your auspices, precisely ascertained, and its continuance decisively secured. The unwieldy system the double government, has been reduced to order and simplicity. T administration of civil and criminal justice, instead of a burthen individuals, or an engine of corruption, has, under your prudent reform tion, become a blessing to ten millions of people. Arts have been u formly patronized; the channels of communication between oursely and the natives have, by your liberal encouragement, been opened, a our Settlement has increased to a degree of magnitude and splendo which evinces the wisdom of your measures, and the mildness of yo Government.

"While the rest of India looked up to you for their preservati from the distractions of war and the devastations of famine, we ha enjoyed an uninterrupted plenty and security; blessings which, while continue to possess them, we shall never cease to remember, were pr cured for us by your spirited measures; which have raised upon a m solid base the superstructure of public happiness.

"May that happiness and every other be secured to you during the remaining period of your life, which can arise from the possession of unsullied virtue, and the consciousness of unremitted labours for the good of society, and may you be blessed, on your return, with the brightest reward a patriot mind can court, the applause of your Sovereign, and the gratitude of a country to which you have proved yourself so illustrious an ornament."

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servants,

CALCUTTA,
February 1*st*, 1785.

Resolved, that Mr. Dallas wait upon the Governor General to know when he will please to receive the address.

Mr. Dallas reported that the Governor General would be happy to see the Gentlemen at a quarter before 12 o'clock.

The Chairman, attended by a numerous company of Gentlemen, waited upon the Governor General, when Mr. Dallas read the address, after which he delivered himself as follows:—

MR: HASTINGS,—"I feel a particular pleasure in conveying to you these affectionate sentiments from a society who so generally lament your departure for Europe. After a period of thirty-three years' labour in the service of your country, you are entitled to allay the tumult of the scene, and to seek, in the shade of retirement, a repose from the fatigues of public life; I hope you will enjoy it in its purest state. You have, it is true, been exposed to calumny, and doomed to combat the virulence of faction, but these are the common struggles of those whom merit may have raised to eminent situations in life. For envy is the tax upon genius, and persecution too often the attendant upon power. But there is, Sir, a period when envy must expire, and persecution cease to exist. That period, I earnestly trust, is yet far distant; but when, in the course of nature, it arrives, it will be accompanied by the pleasing reflection to yourself that posterity, in admiring your talents, will also do justice to your virtues, by registering your name upon the imperishable page devoted to record the deathless fame of those illustrious men whose abilities have adorned their lives, and whose services have added to the lustre of their country.

Mr. Dallas then presented the address, which the Governor General received most graciously and made the following answer:

"GENTLEMEN,—"I request that you will accept my grateful thanks for this generous demonstration of your kindness, and for the honorable testimony which you have thus afforded me of your sense of my public conduct. My mind wanted some relief under the pressure of that affliction which it must feel in parting from a community to which my affections have been growing, with the habits of a very long residence;—a residence of more than thirty-four years, reckoned from its commencement.

"To depart with your good wishes, and to receive, at such a time, the assurance of your good-will, is the greatest alleviation of my present sensations, and will remain with an indelible impression upon my remembrance to the latest breath of my life; yet I cannot receive even that gratification without a mixture of pain in the additional regret which it makes me feel for this instant of my separation.

"I shall never join in society with men possessed of sentiments more liberal, nor whose manners and modes of life will be more pleasing to me.

"My wishes and prayers shall be ever offered for the prosperity of this Settlement, and for the happiness of the individual members of it: And whatever I may possess—if I shall be allowed to possess any—of influence at home, shall be exerted for the promotion of your general interests."

CHARLES STUART, *Chairman.*

[*Note.*—This address is not published in Gleig's Memoirs.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1785.

Fort William, Secret Department of Inspection, January 27th, 1785.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having thought proper to resolve on a reduction of expense in several Departments under this Government, and having been consequently obliged to remove some Gentlemen in the Civil Service from their offices and to diminish the allowances, and alter the pensions received by others, notice is hereby given that permission will be granted to persons under these descriptions, who may be willing to avail themselves of it, to return to England on leave of absence, with an allowance of half their allotted salaries payable in Bengal, and without forfeiture of their respective ranks

in the service. All such persons are to enjoy their leave of absence for three years, commencing from the day of their arrival in England, on condition of their returning to the service before that period, if required so to do by the Honorable Court of Directors, and all such persons are to notify to the Honorable Court of Directors the day on which they shall arrive in England, and, if not called upon to return to Bengal before the three years are ended, they are to signify their intentions in due time to the Honorable Court of Directors whether it be to remain in England or return to India, and on failure thereof, they are to lose all pretensions to the service.

The Board, in passing these resolutions, reserve to themselves the power of preventing any Civil Servant from availing himself of it, who is not ready to declare upon oath that his fortune does not exceed the undermentioned sums :—

	Co.'s Rs.
If a Senior Merchant	28,000
If a Junior Merchant	24,000
If a Factor	19,200

By order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1785.

Fort William, Secret Department of Inspection, March 8th, 1785.

The last ship of the season being now under dispatch for England, and the Honorable Board being very desirous that their orders of the 24th of last month, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, should be complied with as soon as possible by all the Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company, it has been resolved that every unnecessary delay which shall appear in any such Servant, or in any department, in conforming to these orders, shall be considered as a wilful disobedience of them, and treated accordingly.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1785.

Fort William, Secret Department of Inspection, March 11th, 1785.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having found by experience that various claims against the Company have been unneces-

sarily kept back for a length of time; that the Company have not only suffered considerable loss on this account, but the attention of the members of Government has been taken off from more material business by applications for claims of long standing, which, if brought forward in proper time, might have been ascertained and liquidated with less difficulty to Government, and with more satisfaction to the claimants; and as the duties of the Public Officers of Government have been much impeded, and the annual books kept back in consequence of applications on such subjects, the Honorable the Governor General and Council have been pleased to resolve, and notice thereof is hereby given, that in order to put an end to this practice, and to convince the servants of the Company indiscriminately that the success of all demands or claims must depend no less upon their moderation and propriety than on their being made within a proper time, any Bill or Demand from and after the first day of May next, which shall not be presented to the proper Pay Master within three months after the same becomes due, shall be totally and finally rejected, without any other reason whatever being assigned than its not having been presented within the prescribed time.

It has also been resolved by the Honorable the Governor General and Council, and notice thereof is hereby given, that all demands against the Company which, after full investigation, shall be found to be unjust or unreasonable, and shall be declared so by the Board, will not only subject the persons making such demands to a Public Reprimand, but Government will take such other measures to testify their displeasure in such cases as the degree or repetition of the offence may require. Copies of all demands falling under the above description will be entered in a separate book, to lie on the Council table, and to be transmitted annually to the Honorable Court of Directors.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1785.

The Master Attendant having represented to the Honorable the Governor General and Council that ships returning to Bengal in ballast make it a common custom to throw their ballast overboard into the river, to the very great prejudice of the navigation, notice is hereby given that the Honorable the Governor General and Council are determined

to prosecute, with the utmost rigour, all persons who shall be detected in these practices.

By order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

FORT WILLIAM,
April 11th, 1785. } W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1785.

Boats of all denominations supplied at the Police Office (which Office becomes responsible for the conduct and good behaviour of the Manjees, &c.) at the following rates, published and approved March 10th, 1781 :—

			Rs.	A.
For a Budgerow of	8	dandees, per day	2	0
	10	ditto ditto	2	8
	12	ditto ditto	3	8
	14	ditto ditto	5	0
	16	ditto ditto	6	0
	18	ditto ditto	6	8
	20	ditto ditto	7	0
	22	ditto ditto	7	8
	24	ditto ditto	8	0
For a Woollock of	4	ditto per month... ...	22	0
	5	ditto ditto	25	0
	6	ditto ditto	28	0
For a boat of	250	maunds	29	0
	300	ditto (7 dandees) ...	34	0
	400	ditto (8 ditto) ...	40	0
	500	ditto (10 ditto) ...	50	8

To go to Burrampore is	20	days.
Moorshedabad	25	ditto
Rajamahal	37½	ditto
Mongheer	45	ditto
Patna	60	ditto
Benares	75	ditto
Cawnpore	90	ditto
Fyzabad	105	ditto
Maldah	37½	ditto
Rungpore	52½	ditto
Dacca	37½	ditto
Luckipore	45	ditto
Chittagong	60	ditto
Goalpara	75	ditto

THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1785.

At a Court of Directors held on Thursday, the 28th October 1784.

Resolved unanimously, that as peace and tranquillity are now perfectly established throughout India, and this Court being sensible that this happy event has been principally owing to the very able and spirited exertions of our Governor General and of our Supreme Council, that the thanks of this Court be conveyed to Warren Hastings, Esquire, for his firm, unwearied, and successful endeavours in procuring the late peace with the several Powers in India.

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be conveyed to the Supreme Council for the assistance they have given in restoring our affairs in India to the happy situation of tranquillity.

Resolved unanimously, that our Governor General and Council be directed to inform Mr. David Anderson that this Court entertain a proper sense of his masterly conduct in negociating with the Mahratta Powers, and that they shall rank him among those who have claim to their favor.

Resolved, that this Court do make it their request to Mr. Hastings that he will continue to administer the Company's affairs in India for one year after the arrival of a successor in Bengal, or notification of the appointment of a successor in India, at the end of which year he is to quit the Government, and that he do proceed to arrange the necessary reforms in every Department, Civil and Military; and this Court do assure Mr. Hastings that it is their fixed determination to give him their whole support in carrying into execution every measure which may have for its object the real interest and prosperity of the Company.

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honorable Lord Macartney for his zeal and activity in the Company's Service, and for his assistance in procuring the late peace in India.

The Board of Control concur in the votes of thanks, but disapprove of the request for Mr. Hastings' continuance.

THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, 1785.

Whereas it has been represented that a common practice prevails with the Commanders of the Honorable Company's ships and of country vessels to encourage and secrete deserters from the Honorable Company's

Service, notice is hereby given, that every person detected in such offence will be proceeded against with the utmost severity.

By order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

FORT WILLIAM, *April 26th*, 1785. W. BRUERE, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1785.

Private letters mention that Mr. Hastings is to be created a British Peer, with the title of Baron Daylesford, the name of part of his family-estate.

Sir Elijah Impey intended to return to Bengal on one of the Indiamen of this season.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1785.

Secret Department of Inspection, June 27th, 1785.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having been this day pleased to resolve on several rules for the Civil Establishment in Bengal, the same are hereby made public for the strict observance of those whom they concern. The rules are to take effect from the 1st of August next.

I. No Civil Servant appointed to this Presidency shall be allowed to draw any pay or allowances annexed to his rank until the day on which he reports his arrival, in writing, to the Secretary of the Public Department; which report the Secretary shall countersign, and forward to the Civil Paymaster.

II. The pay and allowances of every person resigning the Service of the Company shall cease on the day of the date of his resignation, or on the day of his embarkation, whichever shall first happen.

III. When any person retires to Europe on leave of absence with half the allowances of his rank, the full allowances shall cease from the day of his embarkation, and shall commence (when he returns) on the day of his reporting his arrival to the Secretary of the Public Department.

IV. All allowances drawn from the Civil Paymaster's Office shall, in the bills made out, be reduced to Sicca Rupees and even sums; that is to say, if the fraction is under eight annas, it shall not be inserted; if above eight annas, it shall be stated as one Rupee. No salary or

allowance to be considered as due till the first day of the month succeeding that for which it may be drawn.

V. The offices held by, and the established allowance granted to, the Civil Servants above the rank of Writers, to be considered as a full compensation, and in lieu of all other allowance, in consequence of which the old allowances of salary, diet money, palankeen hire, family allowances, and house-rent are abolished, and are to cease from 1st day of August next, being the first stated period of drawing for them.

VI. Writers on this Establishment are, in lieu of these old allowances, to draw Sicca Rupees 100 per month, and to have quarters in the New Buildings (two to each house) till they shall have been appointed to an office, the salary of which, exclusive of the established allowance, exceeds Rupees 300 per month, when their right to quarters shall cease. This allowance of Rupees 100 is to be drawn in the Office bill in which the Writer serves, by the Head of that Office.

VII. The Head of every Office under this Government shall draw the whole allowances, establishment, and other expense of his Office in one ruled Abstract, every month, according to a Form that will be furnished by the Civil Paymaster, and shall be answerable for the regular disbursements of the whole. To the Office pay of each covenanted Writer serving in his Office, he shall add Rupees 100 per month, as is stated in the VIth Rule, and regularly mark every change occasioned by death, removal, or any other cause.

VIII. All demands upon this Government, whether for salary or any other purpose, must be made within one month after they become due, on forfeiture of 10 per cent. of the whole demand, to be stopped from the person authorized to receive it, and if not made within three months after it is due, the whole sum to be forfeited to Government. This order to be in force from and after the 1st day of August next.

IX. Every demand of a contingent nature, and not provided for in any of the fixed establishments (except the petty charges of Office, not exceeding Rupees 100), must be accompanied with a special order from the Council before it is presented for payment to any of the Pay Offices.

X. An invariable establishment being now fixed for every Office under this Government, no excuse will ever be admitted for drawing improper bills, or presenting unauthorized demands. Every person attempting this shall forfeit the amount of the sum so demanded for the first offence; and for the second shall, in addition thereto, suffer such other punishment as the Board may think proper to inflict.

XI. Every Paymaster disbursing any sum not authorized by the establishments of the different Offices, or by proper authority, shall be

debited personally for the same in the books of the Department to which his Office appertains.

XII. Every Head of an Office under this Government is to be answerable for the regular attendance of all the servants under him, and the Office hours are hereby declared to be from 9 o'clock to 1 in the forenoon, and from 7 o'clock till 9 in the evening, from the 1st day of April till the 30th day of September; and from 10 till 2 in the forenoon, and 7 till 9 in the evening, from the 1st day of October to the 31st March. No Civil Servant under the rank of Factor to be exempted from this rule.

XIII. The Secretary of each Department shall notify to the Paymaster every appointment made in his Department, invariably specifying the day on which the salary is to commence, or to cease on any Office being abolished.

XIV. No postage to be charged in future on letters on the service, but the Head of every Office to sign his name on the outside of every letter on the public business; and any person convicted of conveying letters on their private concerns under such signature, to be punished with the utmost severity.

XV. All Bills for travelling charges to Residents, Collectors, Judges of Adawluts and their Assistants, and Registers, and the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons appointed to revenue stations, or others not military, to be paid by the Civil Paymaster, who is furnished with a regular table formed by the Committee of Accounts and approved by the Board. These to be entered under the head of travelling charges, and to contain the whole expense incurred to the Company on this account. An Abstract is to be laid monthly before the Board.

All Bills of this nature shall, before payment, be countersigned by the Secretary of the Department to which the drawer belongs, certifying that he knows the service has been performed, and the Bill, when presented, shall be accompanied by the original order of Council, in consequence of which the expense has been incurred.

XVI. All Bills belonging to the Department of Revenue to be discharged at the Khalsa Treasury: All Bills respecting shipping or marine affairs to be discharged by the Marine Paymaster, and all other Bills, not military, to be discharged by the Civil Paymaster.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council have been pleased to order and resolve that no house-rent shall be allowed after the 1st of August next, excepting that specially granted by the Company, viz:—

		Sicca Rupees.	
To a Field Officer having no quarters	...	120	per month.
To a Captain ditto	...	90	ditto.
To a Subaltern ditto	...	60	ditto.

No Civil Servant who now draws house or office rent is henceforth to draw more on either of these accounts than the sum allowed by the Company to a Field Officer, if such servant be above the rank of Factor. If such servant be a Factor or Writer, he is to be allowed for office rent 90 Sicca Rupees.

Published by the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, JULY 7TH, 1785.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Honorable the Governor General and Council in their Secret Department of Inspection, on the 27th of June 1785, transmitted to the Civil Paymaster General for his information and guidance, and directed to be published.

Resolved, that the allowances granted to servants whose offices have been abolished, or who are out of any employ, be re-formed to the following amount.

	Sicca Rupees.	
For a Senior Merchant not married ...	800	per month.
Ditto married	1,000	ditto.
For a Junior Merchant not married ...	600	
Ditto married	800	
For a Factor not married, and quarters...	300	ditto.
Ditto married, and quarters	500	ditto.

Gentlemen holding these pensions may be employed on commissions of temporary service, with such additional allowances as the Board may choose to grant to them.

Resolved, that these Regulations do take place from the 1st of July next.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1785.

At a Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Friday, the 8th October 1784.

Resolved, that the Captains and Officers of all ships that shall sail from any part of India, after receiving notice hereof, shall be allowed to bring eight thousand pieces of piece-goods, and no more, on paying the Customs, and to the Company five pounds per cent. duty, and two

pound per cent. for Warehouse-room, &c.; that five thousand pieces, and no more, may consist of white Muslins and Callicoes, stitched or plain, or either of them, of which five thousand pieces, only two thousand pieces may consist of any of the following sorts, viz., Alliballies, Abrochs, Cossaes, Doreas, Jamdannies, Mulmuls, Nainsooks, Neckcloths, Tanjeebs, and Terrindams. That three thousand pieces, and no more, may consist of coloured piece-goods. That the number of pieces of white piece-goods and the number of pieces of coloured piece-goods shall be allowed to each Officer in proportion to his allowance of tonnage homeward; that all exceedings of the above descriptions of piece-goods be charged with twenty pounds per cent. over and above the Customs, five pounds per cent. duty, and two pounds per cent Warehouse-room. And that no deviation be made from this Resolution on any account or pretence whatsoever.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1785.

Bengal Bank.

An alteration having taking place since the first of this month in the Firm of the Bengal Bank, the proprietors thereof are now Jacob Rider and Edward Hay, Esquires, and the firm of the Bank is Rider and Hay.

The Notes to be issued in future will bear the signature of "Jacob Rider" or "Edward Hay" "for the Bengal Bank," and will as usual be for the several sums of five hundred Rupees, one hundred Rupees, fifty Rupees, and one Gold Mohur.

All receipts for money paid into the Bank will be signed by the proprietors, or, in their absence, by Mr. James Hennes, the Clerk, whose name to the receipt shall be as binding on the proprietors as the receipt would be if they signed it themselves.

It appears not to be so generally understood as it should be, out of the environs of Calcutta, that money is received into the Bengal Bank and issued from it on demand to the order of those who deposit it, without any charge whatever to persons paying or receiving the same, in the same manner as at all the Banking Houses in London.

Bank Cheques will be granted to all persons applying for them, who deposit their cash in the Bank. These require only to be filled up in favor of the person to whom the cash is intended to be paid, and were this advantage generally attended to, many abuses would be prevented in the receipt of money which are now frequently complained of.

CALCUTTA,
August 18th, 1785.

J. RIDER.
E. HAY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1785.

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor General and Council have been pleased to rescind their resolutions of the 27th January and 27th June last, discontinuing the allowances to the covenanted servants of the Honorable Company for diet, house-rent, moonshies, and palanquin hire, and to direct the Civil Paymaster to pay the same as formerly.

By order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

FORT WILLIAM, *September 28th*, 1785. } W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1785.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council desire that such of the Civil and Military Servants of the Honorable Company as are desirous of proceeding to England on the Honorable Company's chartered Ships of this season, will notify the same as soon as possible, as a distribution of passages will take place at the first meeting of the Board after the 31st of December next.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, *November 15th*, 1785. } By command, W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1785.

Extracts of Orders from the Court of Directors, January 20th, 1779.

"We have thought fit to revoke such part of our Resolution of the 1st of December 1775 as restrains the Commanders of the Company's freighted ships from receiving a greater sum than eighty pounds each, for the passage of Captains and Factors to India, and for their accommodation on the voyage; also so much of the said Resolution as restrains the Commanders from receiving more than fifty pounds from Cadets who shall be entertained at the Commander's table; and we have now resolved that instead of the sums aforesaid, the said Commanders shall be henceforward permitted to receive the following allowances for the

passage and accommodation of persons proceeding to India in the beforementioned stations, viz :—

For Factors and Captains, each	... ...	£ 100
For Writers, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, each	...	" 80
For every Cadet entertained at the Commander's table, by the Commander's consent or the Company's order	... ...	60

May 12th, 1780.

"We have likewise resolved that every Commander shall from henceforth (the contracts already made, or money paid for this year, excepted) be absolutely restrained from demanding or taking, by any ways or means, directly or indirectly, either in England or in India, from any Writer or Lieutenant, Ensign or Cadet, any greater sum or sums of money, or other gratuity, or satisfaction, for the passage and accommodation of such respective persons, than the respective sums allowed by the Resolution; and in case any Commander of any freighted ship shall, by any ways or means, directly or indirectly, take any further sum or sums of money, or other gratuity or satisfaction, for the passage of any such person, than what are allowed by this Resolution, such Commander shall forfeit and pay to the Company, for the use of Poplar Hospital, treble the sum so taken beyond the sums beforementioned; and for the purpose of making himself liable to, and securing such payment, the Commander of every ship hereafter to be taken into the Company's service before he is sworn in, shall give Bond to this Company in the penalty of one thousand pounds.

"The Commanders of our freighted ships are still permitted to receive, but upon no consideration to demand, a larger sum than the undermentioned, for the passage and accommodation, at their table, of Gentlemen proceeding to and returning from India, at their own expense, in the following stations, viz :—

For a General Officer	... ...	£ 200
For a Member of Council, or Colonel	.. ..	" 150
For a Lieutenant Colonel	... ...	" 120
For Senior and Junior Merchants and Majors, &c.		" 100

January 15th, 1783.

"The Commanders of our ships having severally entered into a Bond to pay forfeit to Poplar Hospital, if they shall take more than is

allowed by the Company for the passage and accommodation of Writers, Ensigns, Lieutenants, and Cadets entertained at their tables, we enclose a copy of such Bond for your particular information, and direct that immediately on the arrival of every ship at your settlement, in which there shall be any passenger of the above description, you make a strict enquiry into the sums paid by all and every such person or persons, and if any instance occur wherein the stipulated allowance shall have been exceeded, you must not fail to inform us thereof, in order to enable us to recover the penalty of the Bond for the use of the said Hospital.

"In our letter of the 12th of May 1780, we advised you that we had resolved that the Commanders of our ships should severally enter into a Bond not to take more than we had allowed, for the passage and accommodation of Writers, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cadets entertained at their table, and enclosed copies of the Bond for your information; notwithstanding which, we have reason to believe that several Commanders have taken more than the sums allowed by the said Bond, for the passage and accommodation of persons under these descriptions; we therefore hereby repeat the orders contained in the said letter, and strictly enjoin you to be very particular in your enquiries whether any of the Commanders have taken more than they are allowed by our orders, and acquaint us therewith."

PART II.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1785.

An Address on the New Year. (Extract.)

There are certain occasions when the most wicked man living cannot banish serious reflection; when he cannot help meditating on the folly of his actions, on the importance of wisdom, and on the merits of goodness in procuring a happy life. The prospect of death is not a serious one to the good only; indeed, perhaps to them it is a happy prospect; it is not a serious prospect only to the philosopher, or man of learning, but it is an irresistible call, even to the most abandoned, to bethink themselves of their ways, and be wise in time. Of all other deaths, sudden death conveys most horror; few there are, be they ever so regular in their lives, who do not feel on such an occasion, that all their worldly caution and interest are very vain and unprofitable, compared with the better assurance which an unspotted conscience gives. All gaiety, all grandeur, even the pomp of sophistry, and the proud reasoning of infidels and of the unprincipled rake, are then at an end. On such an occasion men seem what they are. * * * *

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20th, 1785.

A robbery was committed a few days ago, with circumstances that deserve relating.

Ramkunt Moonshee having turned away Bunmally, his servant, three months ago, the fellow from that time resolved to rob him, as he knew he always kept a good deal of money in his house. He consulted with several people of bad character, but found none of them hardy enough to undertake it. At length one of them proposed to send to Serampore for Govindram Chuckerbutty, a notorious house-breaker, who had been long expelled Calcutta. He brought with him two others, and at a consultation being informed of the circumstances, engaged to commit the robbery. He said, the first thing to be done was to go to Calleeghaut to make a religious vow. He the following night went with Bunmally, and two others pretended to throw a spell over them, and hoisted them over the wall of

Ramkunt's garden. The door and chest were broke open, and no one disturbed, though sixty-four people slept in the house. Information being given, Mr. Motte went in the morning to the house, and observing the robbery must have been committed by some one well acquainted with the house, Bunmally was apprehended. He informed that the robbers were Govindram and two others who had escaped to Serampore. Mr. Bie being addressed, Govindram and another were seized and confined separately, in order to be sent the next morning to Calcutta; but Govindram in the night, fastening his girdle to the bars of his prison, strangled himself, for the room was so low he could not stand upright, and, in his efforts, forced his nails into the palms of his hands.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 17

Calcutta.

We understand that Mr. Macpherson will have a Public Breakfast on every Monday and on every Thursday morning, at the Government House, when he will see all persons on business from the hours of eight to eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons are requested to specify in writing, as concisely as may be convenient, the subject on which they may wish to apply to, or have an answer from the Governor General.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Macpherson will see the principal Natives and Vakeels at the Government House.

The Tuesday and Friday mornings he means to devote to the Heads of the Public Offices at his private house in town.

In the country he wishes no person to take the trouble of coming to see him, unless by special appointment on public business.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1785.

On Tuesday the Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Esq., dined at the Powder Works with Mr. Hay, who had invited a large party of gentlemen on the occasion. About half an hour after four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Hastings went on board his Budgerow, and proceeded down the river as soon as the tide served, in order to embark for Europe on the Berrington.

[*Note.*—This account is more precise and detailed than given by Gleig, of the departure of this Governor General.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1785.

On Monday last, at a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta at the Harmonic Tavern, to vote an address to the Governor General on the occasion of his departure from this country, a Committee was appointed to draw it up in the course of the evening, which was accordingly done. On the succeeding morning it received the approbation of the same assembly, and although the very short space of three hours was allotted for its being signed and presented, yet so ready were the Settlement in general to testify their sense of the Governor General's merits and long services, and to pay him this last mark of respect, that the address was presented to him at noon with no less than 260 names affixed to it.

We are informed that a duplicate of the address is intended to be forwarded to Mr. Hastings by the last ship of the present season, and that it lies at the Harmonic Tavern for the signature of those Gentlemen who had not an opportunity of signing it previous to his departure.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1785.

Calcutta.

We are directed by the Honorable the Governor General and Council to express their entire disapprobation of some Extracts from English Newspapers which appeared in this Paper, during a short period when the Editor was under the necessity of entrusting to other hands the superintendence of the Press.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council have also commanded it to be made known that the permission which they granted for publishing this Paper was merely confined to making it the channel for circulating the advertisements of Government; and that it is not by any means to be considered as under their authority in any other respect whatever. But at the same time, they will hold the Editor accountable to them, and expect that he do not publish anything that is improper.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1785.

An account of a woman burning herself. By an Officer.

A few days since, going in a Budgerow from Ghyretty to dine at Chinsura, I perceived near Chandernagore a vast crowd assembled on the shore; upon enquiry, I found this large concourse of people were gathered

to see a Gentoo woman burn herself with her husband: as I had read many accounts of this strange and barbarous ceremony, but had never seen it performed, I was resolved upon the present occasion to be an eye-witness. I went ashore and walked up close to the girl; she seemed about 21 years of age, and was standing up, decorated with flowers; pieces of silk were tied upon her wrists; two of her children were near her, the eldest, about eight or nine years of age, was mixing up rice in a large pan, some of which, with many ceremonies, he put into his deceased father's mouth, who was laid upon his back on the pile; this was composed of straw and dry wood, and about four feet high; close round it were six bamboo stakes drove into the ground, about seven feet in height, to keep the pile from giving way too soon after the fire was communicated to it. The girl to me appeared stupid, and so very weak, that two Brahmins were obliged to support her. I asked some persons present, whether Bang or Opium had not been given to her; they declared not, but that the loss of her husband was the sole cause of her dejection. I however perceived, from the redness of her eyes, that narcotics had been administered; she seemed not in the least ruffled, but surveyed the crowd with great composure, nor did the dreadful preparations appear in the smallest degree to disconcert her. The Brahmins took her down to the Ganges; she sat on the edge of the water and was bathed, while prayers were repeated. Her clothes were then taken off, and a red silk covering (a saurry) put upon her. When she returned from the river, fresh flowers were again put round her neck and arms. At this time, the Brahmins alone asked her, whether the sacrifice she was about to make of herself was her own free choice; and whether any force had been used to compel her to devote herself to death contrary to her inclination? She bowed her head, but I could not hear anything she said, or perceive that she spoke at all. She afterwards sat down, and threw several handfuls of cowries among the crowd, which were scrambled for with great avidity. She then took leave of her children and relations in a very affecting manner. The Brahmins afterwards fixed several combs in her hair, and led her six or seven times round her husband's corpse. I perceived, as often as she came to his head she bowed, and some words were repeated by those who attended her, which I could not understand; she then was lifted upon the pile, and laid herself down by her deceased husband, with her arms about his neck. Two people immediately passed a rope twice across the bodies, and fastened it so tight to the stakes, that it would have effectually prevented her from rising had she attempted. I could not refrain, at this moment, from asking a person who had been near me all the time, and who had been very ready in explaining every circumstance I had wished to be informed of, the reason of their binding down with cords a willing

victim; he told me that however great her resolution might be, it was very possible, when the fire was first kindled, she might attempt to rise, which the ropes would hinder her from doing. A great quantity of straw and dry wood was now laid upon her, and several pots of ghee thrown over it. The preparations, after the unhappy creature was laid upon the pile, took up some time, and this dreadful interval must have appeared to her more terrible than the worst of deaths. She distinctly heard the people around her ordering more fuel, and the fatal brand called for which was to consume her to ashes. When everything was ready, her eldest son came and set fire to the under part of the straw: in a moment all was in a blaze. Two men kept a very long bamboo closely pressed upon the bodies, but the heat was so great that people were constantly employed for some time pouring pots of water upon their heads. Vast quantities of straw, wood, &c., were thrown upon the pile for several minutes after it was lighted, and the heat was so great, that a termination must have been very soon put to the torments of the miserable devoted woman.

A dangerous gang of thieves are discovered: they keep a shop in the China Bazar, and get admittance into many houses as pedlars, on pretence of selling bargains of cotton or silk clothes, and steal anything they can conceal. Several watches have been found on them.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1785.

As this Paper winds up our work for the first year of our undertaking, we feel ourselves impelled by inclination, no less than by duty, to express our most grateful sense of the indulgence with which our labors have been received by the public, who, regarding our intentions to afford them useful entertainment, have generously overlooked any deficiency in the execution of them.

The only return we can ever hope to make for this indulgence, will be, by the most strenuous and unremitted endeavours, to prove ourselves not unworthy of a continuance of it. For this purpose we have omitted nothing in our power: we have enlarged the plan of our work. We have explored new sources of information, and feel an honest pride in being able to say that we are honored with promises of such a correspondence as will give our Paper a claim to the merit of originality at least.

We must not be understood by this to preclude ourselves from taking advantage of such works of science and entertainment as may properly come within our plan. The end proposed by the labors of the learned

is public advantage. To disseminate them, therefore, in the most taking form, is to co-operate with the beneficent design of the authors. What we mean is, that we will never disappoint curiosity by stale extracts from publications hackneyed and in the hands of every reader, by quoting from quotations and retailing the shreds and patches of wit already worn out.

This must not be thought promising too much. Life is a large field, and fertile in productions of various kinds. The great difficulty will be to make a selection of what is proper amid that variety, so as not to mistake in tying up the bouquet, and mingle weeds with flowers, because the gaudiness of their colours may strike the eye for a moment.

"To hold the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, "scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form "and pressure," is the task we have assigned ourselves. If in the execution of it we can laugh folly out of countenance, and make vice hide its head from the shafts of ridicule, we cannot fear but we shall be honoured with the favour and protection of the public, the attainment of which is the highest object of our ambition.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1785.

The Board were pleased to direct, that in order to supply the places of the Sebundy Corps, four regiments of sepoys be employed in securing the collection of the revenues, and maintaining the peace of the country; and Bograh, Rungpoor, Dacca, and Midnapoor, were fixed as stations for these regiments. It is now resolved that Dinagepoor be a station instead of Rungpoor; and that a small detachment under the command of a Commissioned Officer, be sent to Rungpoor for the protection of the Frontier.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1785.

To the British Inhabitants of India.

Fellow-countrymen!

The moment's arrived that determines if we
Most obsequious vassals or freemen shall be;
The Parliament Act in the dog-days so famous,
Of eighty and four, is arrived here to tame us.
Proscribed in the Statute Book, (Statutes at large,)
As thieves not deserving protection or charge,

From the best constitution in which we were born,
Unheard we're condemned, and held out to the scorn
Of the world, as men guilty of crimes that deprive us
Of Jury and Judge: to despair it will drive us!
Stand forth then, my merry men, citizens all,
Don't pocket these injuries tamely, but call
An assembly; assert your pretensions and merit;
Paint your rights and your wrongs with the brush of high spirit,
And tell the good Prince of his people, how he
Is deceived: and to him represent as how we,
His battles have fought with the spirit of men
Who conquer, and plunder, and conquer again.
Our bodies so weakened by liver and bile,
What in Europe a pleasure is, here is a toil,
The case comes so pat in, I needs too must tell ye
The Parliament Act which first sowed the rebellion
The Coggidge they burnt, seized the ships in the road,
Tarred and feathered all English who doubled Cape Cod.
Tho' then the Bostonians made such a fuss,
Their example ought not to be followed by us.
But I wish that a band of good Patriot-wallahs
(Whose weight (that is heaviness) consequence follows)
Would stand forth with sagacious discrimination,
Point out every wound in this d—d compilation
To citizen-fellows, who want penetration.
And rouse all the rage of their rough indignation.
Forgive this strong language, (forgive! who would not?)
Without warmth I can't write, for the weather grows hot.*
Our interests in jeopardy! now is the time
When delicate stuff should be reckoned a crime.
The disease at a crisis is; now is the moment
To use this practical purgative comment:
Pitt sticks in your gizzards, then purge him away,
And your healths will return—so, what more can I say?

ANTI-BILLIOUS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1785.

The Masquerade on Monday night was conducted very much to the satisfaction of the Company. The rooms and tents were fitted up with taste, in a style entirely new in this country.

* It is now as hot here as in the dog-days in England, when the Act was passed. [*Note.*—This Note appears in the original.]

The following were the most remarkable characters:—

Huncamunca, an admirable mask, and astonishingly well supported the whole night.

Two Gypsies, very smart and witty in their questions and replies.

An Oxonian, by a Lady, who supported the character with great spirit.

Two Boarding School Misses and their Governess, excellent.

A French Beau and Belle, very entertaining.

Three admirable Sailors, who sung a glee.

An Armenian Gentleman and Lady, much in character.

A very good Milkmaid.

A Naggah, very capital.

A smart Ballad Singer, but was so modest she could not venture to sing.

An excellent Jew.

A fortune-telling Gypsy, very good.

A Watchman.

An Harlequin and Clown, very lively and active.

A Joghee, well performed.

A Soldier, a good mask.

An inimitable Housemaid.

A Metrany, capital.

A French Pastrycook.

A French Pedlar.

A Subadar.

A Turk.

A Moonshee.

Several Moghuls, Persians, and Moormen.

The Dominos in general well fancied, but, as usual, were too numerous.

The Hinchinbrooke Packet will be closed in the course of four or five days.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31ST, 1785.

At a time when the necessities of Government have occasioned a reduction in the salaries and emoluments of every Officer in the Company's service, it is greatly to be wished that the Honorable Board would condescend to take into their consideration the extravagant wages exacted by our domestics, and form some regulations to relieve us from so heavy a grievance. The following lists of the rates recommended to the Council in 1759, when contrasted with the present enormous wages,

will exhibit, in a forcible point of view, the difference in this most expensive article of house-keeping; and from thence may be deduced a comparative estimate in other particulars.

Copy of rates of wages recommended by the Zemindars of Calcutta to the President and Council, for their approbation and concurrence, in the year 1785—

Messrs. Becher, Frankland, and Holwell, Zemindars.

	R.	As.
Consumah	5	0
Chobdar	5	0
Head Cook	5	0
Coachman	5	0
Head female servant	5	0
Jemaudar	4	0
Khidmutgar	3	0
Cook's first mate	3	0
Head Bearer	3	0
Second female servant	3	0
Peons	2	8
Bearers	2	8
Washerman to a family	3	0
Ditto to a single Gentleman	1	8
Syce	2	0
Mushalchee	2	0
Shaving Barber	1	8
Hair-dresser	1	8
Khurtchburdar	2	0
House Mally	2	0
Grass-cutter	1	4
Harry-woman to a family	2	0
Ditto to a single Gentleman	1	0
Wet-nurse	4	0
Dry-nurse	4	0

Present monthly wages in Calcutta.

	Sicca Rs.
Consumah	10 to 25
Chobdar	6 to 8
Head Cook	15 to 30
Cook's mate	6 to 12
Coachman	10 to 20

Jemaudar	...	...	8 to 15
Khidmutgar	...	...	6 to 8
Head Bearer	...	...	6 to 10
Bearer	...	...	4 0
Peon	...	...	4 to 6
Washerman to a family		...	15 to 20
Ditto to a single Gentleman		...	6 to 8
Syce	...	...	5 to 6
Grass-cutter	...	...	2 to 4
Mushalchee	...	...	4 0
Barber	...	...	2 to 4
Hair-dresser	...	...	6 to 16
Khurtchburdar	...	...	4 0
Metrany	...	...	4 to 6
Wet-nurse, besides clothes, &c.		...	12 to 16
Aya, ditto ditto	...	...	12 to 16

THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1785.

Verses on a late Hunting Party.

[In imitation of Master Gill, in the Bath Guide.

1

A Party once to Hurdum came,
(O may they come again!)
That kill'd hog, deer, and other game,
All which were cook'd by *Ben*.

2

Great God Apollo! and ye Nine,
Assist your votary's pen,
That I may sing, before I dine,
The stews of Master *Ben*.

3

First let me tell, how piping hot,
Before the hour of ten,
The nice jugg'd hare was in the pot,
Prepared by skilful *Ben*.

4

To shred shallots, and garlic bruise,
He summoned all his men,
Anchovies washed, and mace to use,
With pepper; O rare *Ben!*

5

Less bliss, while maids, consenting, tell
The *how*, the *where*, the *when*,
Than we experience, when we smell
And taste the sauce of *Ben*.

6

The C——r and Gen——l,
With other gentlemen,
Nem con declar'd that, all in all,
The best of cooks was *Ben*.

7

With eager haste, gay J—ck K—l—ch
Cries out, "right wee'l I ken
"His health ought to be drank in Hock;
"Let's drink to bonny *Ben*."

8

On elephants next morn we slew
The tyger in his den;
"How fine a beast for *barbicue!*
"Were his flesh sweet," (says *Ben!*)

9

The duck, teal, snipe, his varying skill,
Young pullet, or old hen,
Transforms in roast, or stew, or grill;
O able, able *Ben!*

10

Now droop, my muse, and now bewail,
Bewail that now and then
The greatest men, best plans, may fail;
And so for once did *Ben*.

11

A floriken at eve we saw,
And kill'd in yonder glen,
When lo! it came to table raw,
Which rouzed the rage of *Ben.*

12

But soon the fault's amended quite,
By roasting it again:
Grant me, ye Gods! keen appetite,
And dishes cook'd by *Ben.*

THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, 1785.

Mrs. Hastings has had the honor to dine with their Majesties.

THURSDAY, MAY 12TH, 1785.

We have authority to inform the Public that, on the 7th of this month, the Governor General received from the Emperor Shah Allum and Maha Rajah Madagee Scindia an official and solemn disavowal, under their respective seals, of demands which were transmitted by them, on Mr. Macpherson's accession to the Government, for the former tribute from Bengal.

The demands of the tribute were transmitted through Major Brown, and made immediately upon his recall from the Court of Shah Allum, but without any communication of the subject to Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson was immediately instructed to inform Scindia that his interference in such demands would be considered in the light of direct hostility and a breach of our treaty with the Marattas; and Shah Allum was to be informed that the justice of the English to his illustrious House, could never admit the interference or recommendation of other powers, and could alone flow from their voluntary liberality.

A disavowal of claims advanced unjustly and disrespectfully was insisted upon; and we are authorized to declare that Mr. Anderson's conduct in obtaining that disavowal was open and decided, and highly honorable to him as a public minister. He acted in conformity to the orders of Government even before he received them. He founded his remonstrances on a short letter which he had received from the Governor General, and upon circumstances which passed in the presence of Scindia at Shah Allum's Durbar, as Major Brown was taking his leave.

The effects which Mr. Anderson's remonstrance produced are very satisfactory and creditable to Government, and such explanations have followed upon the part of Scindia as must eventually strengthen our alliance with the Marattas, expose the designs of secret enemies, and secure the general tranquillity of India.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1785.

Calcutta.

We are directed to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Settlement that, on account of the heat of the weather, the celebration of His Majesty's birth-day will, as usual, be postponed to the 8th of December, when the Hon'ble the Governor General will give a public Ball and Supper.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1785.

Extracts from the London Chronicle.

London, 13th December.—Died, Doctor Samuel Johnson, at his house in Bolt-Court, Fleet Street, aged 76.*

December 21st.—Yesterday the remains of the much lamented Dr. Samuel Johnson were interred in Westminster Abbey. The procession, consisting of a hearse and six horses, with the corpse, and ten mourning-coaches and four, set out from Bolt-Court, Fleet Street, a few minutes after twelve o'clock, being followed by several gentlemen's carriages, most of the company in which were in mourning. At one o'clock the corpse arrived at the Abbey, where it was met by Dr. Taylor, (who read the funeral service,) and several Prebends, and conducted to the Poets Corner, and laid close to the remains of David Garrick, Esquire. The following are the names of the greater number who attended at this solemnity :—

Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Dr. Scott, Executors.

Sir J. Banks, Mr. Langton, Mr. Burke, Mr. Colman, Mr. Wyndham, and another, Pall bearers; General Paoli, Rev. Dr. Farmer, Dr. Brocklesby, Dr. Burney, Mr. Steevens, Mr. Malone, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Horsley, Dr. Wright, Rev. Mr. Stubbs, Rev. Mr. Strahan, Mr. Cook, Mr. Hoole, Mr. Ryland, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Du-Moulin, Mr. Lastres, Mr. Burke, Junior, other distinguished persons, and the deceased's favorite black servant. A great concourse of people were assembled, who behaved with a degree of decency suitable to the solemn occasion.

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* *Note.*—Dr. Johnson was 75 at his death. He was born on the 18th of September 1709, and died on the 13th of December 1784.

His monument is to be placed between that of Handel and the Duke of Argyle, there being the most convenient vacancy for that purpose.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1785.

Calcutta.

Last Friday night, between the hours of nine and ten, a balloon, measuring six feet in diameter, and filled with rarified air, was let off from the Esplanade. It mounted very gradually until it had risen about a quarter of a mile, when it ascended with great rapidity, shot towards the west, and got out of sight in about a quarter of an hour from the time of its departure from the earth. Mr. Wintle, the young gentleman who constructed the balloon, will favor the Settlement with another exhibition to-morrow evening. This balloon, which measures eight feet in diameter, will be let off from the Esplanade at eight o'clock in the evening, if the weather will permit; but, should it prove unfavorable, the exhibition will be deferred till Monday evening at the same hour.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1785.

DEATH.—The 24th ultimo, at Madras, Mr. Samuel Trenwack, who had been an inhabitant upwards of sixty years. No description of the parsimony and self-denial of any miser perhaps ever came up to what this man really practised, for a great length of years. His estate does not exceed a lack of pagodas,* a sum greatly short of what he was supposed to have been worth.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1785.

Resolutions framed on the 13th, and agreed to on the 17th of March 1785, by the Officers of the Third Brigade stationed at Cawnpore.

The general voice of the Gentlemen at this station, taking into consideration the most proper mode of obtaining a repeal of the Clauses of Mr. Pitt's India Bill, which, under the unjust, illiberal Plea of Delinquency on our parts, constitute the New Court of Judicature.

The following heads are recommended to the perusal of the Gentlemen at large, and, if approved of, their signatures are requested.

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*Note.—A pagoda being worth Rs. 3-8, this sum would amount to three lacks and a half of Rupees.

I. That as Britons, we are entitled to the protection and support of the ancient and established Laws of England in common with the other subjects of the Realm.

II. That the Inventory required from the Servants of the Honorable East India Company, and the New Court of Judicature constituted by Mr. Pitt's Bill for the trial of delinquents, is contrary to the Laws and Customs of England, insomuch that it compels, under very severe Penalties, men born free to give Evidence against themselves, and deprives the Subject of the inestimable Blessing and his Birth-right, "Trial by Jury."

III. That it is the duty of every Subject to support the Laws, and by every legal and honest endeavour to prevent Innovations in the Constitution.

IV. That we do most solemnly believe the New Court of Judicature constituted by Mr. Pitt's Bill to be contrary to the Constitution.

We further resolve that, so soon as the several opinions of the Gentlemen at this station be obtained, we will elect by ballot a Committee to correspond with the other Committees at the several stations, and aid and assist their good endeavours.

Resolved, likewise, that when called upon, we will cheerfully subscribe what proportionable sums of money may be requisite in support of this our just cause.

N. B.—The above resolutions were subscribed by the Gentlemen present at this Meeting, and afterwards by circulation, and at the subsequent Meeting on the 17th of March 1785, by about one hundred and fifty.

It was also agreed at this Meeting that a general Meeting of those Gentlemen who may be willing to sign the accompanying resolutions be requested, on Thursday next, the 17th instant, at Alcock's Tope, to ballot for a Committee to conduct the business.

The mode of ballot proposed is, that each Subscriber shall bring or send a list of twenty names, and from a majority of votes thus given, thirteen or more Gentlemen may be returned as a Committee.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1785.

To the Printer.

SIR,—I have lived long in India, and though not in the Company's Service, I earnestly wish well to the Service, both Civil and Military.

No Society in any part of the earth (and I have seen a little of this same globe) contains a more liberal description of men, and I should be truly sorry that they should be misled by very artful persons, who know well the effect of general declamations about public rights and English liberty, and who have certainly some matters of their own to cover, or ill-humour to indulge, in stirring up general complaints. It is published about the Settlement that it is meant to send a petition to Parliament, a modest one, no doubt, to get the Clauses about India delinquents repealed. And it is said that poor ensigns and writers in debt are as anxious upon the subject as some of the rich Colonels, Collectors, and Contractors.

When is the day to arrive when the signers of such a petition (except a few who are setting it on, and who may not be able to leave India this year) will feel either inconvenience or shame from stating their fortunes on their return to their native country? and what honest East-Indian would not be glad of stating his real fortune to free himself from general odium?

Reflect for one moment, my good countrymen, have you forgot the punishments Mr. Fox intended for you? Insensible of the freeborn Charter that Mr. Pitt has given every Civil and every Military servant in Bengal, read the 42nd Clause of the Act of Parliament, read the 41st; the first makes your situations the birth-right of your services, the second ties up the hands of the Company from overloading the service, and depriving you of your fair room and ground to obtain an independence; and do you know how much a Minister has cut off from his own power to render you these services? how fortunately he has prevented even your good masters, the Company, from giving a part of your bread to others. Are you to be informed that, except Pitt, no Minister of England ever had the power or virtue to make such a surrender of patronage? What must the Minister's feelings be when, instead of receiving from you an address of thanks, from the ensign up to the Commander-in-Chief, from the writer up to the Governor General, his first notice from you is abuse, complaint, and remonstrance?

Whatever the son—and the true son he must be—of the great Pitt may feel upon the occasion, depend upon it, Gentlemen, your petition will fix your character in England and in Europe. It will be said that you are insensible of the sacrifices that have been made in your favor, and that Mr. Fox knew your real character better than Mr. Pitt. You know what swarms of Civilians and Officers were ready to be sent out by that Minister to take your bread from you; and what numbers were to be removed from this country, and for no other reason but that they had been long in the country and held good places.

There are very able men always about a Minister, who are teasing him for offices. When your petition arrives in England, Mr. Fox will give it every support, you may depend upon it; and if with its assistance he could turn out Mr. Pitt, he will give you all you can want of the privileges of concealing your fortunes, of trials by juries, &c., but he will repeal the Clauses in the Act that prevents supercession, that prevents your being overwhelmed with new adventurers, that restrains the Board of Control and the Ministers, as well as the Directors, from sending out one man for whom there is not a vacant writership or cadetship; and a secret list will be sent out to the Governor General and Council ordering home, by degrees, all the occupiers of good places.

Mark the issue, my good friends, and if your petition should not be able to obtain its object, or to put Mr. Pitt out of place, or Mr. Fox into one, you may depend upon it that the principal promoters of it will be told that England is ready to receive them, if the conditions of service in India are unsupportable. Still I revere the noble principle upon which I really believe ninety out of a hundred of you mean to sign the petition. It is that noble principle which you inherited with your earliest life and opinions as Englishmen.

Now, as I wish to suggest a healing measure to you, it has occurred to me that if you must petition, and show names at the bar of Parliament and your country, you would have a good chance of success by writing a petition in the following spirit,—a petition which your present rulers could not well refuse to send home for you, with a proper recommendation. And I have heard it surmised, that it will appear hereafter that you owe some of the good parts of the late Act to the representations of your present rulers. Suppose, for a moment, you were to send the following petition to Parliament:—

PETITION.

"We, the servants of the East India Company and of the British Nation in India, fully impressed with the gracious and protecting justice of our Sovereign, and most unfeignedly thankful to the legislature of our country for the security lately established to us by law in our respective stations, in the different lines of our service, acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude these great obligations conferred upon us, unsolicited, by the British Senate, and under the auspices of a Minister whose hereditary virtues appear with unequivocal lustre, in a measure of so disinterested, so liberal, and so politic a tendency. Completely happy should we have esteemed ourselves under the protection of such regulations, had not the difficulties of punishing misconduct in this country (and such must happen here as well as in all countries) suggested a change and restriction in some

privileges which we must value equally with our fellow-subjects in Great Britain, Ireland, the West Indies, and elsewhere.'

"We say no more upon so delicate a subject, knowing that our most gracious Sovereign, and the true guardian of the British Constitution, will, on the first knowledge of our uneasiness, leave us every freedom that the right of Britons, unvaried and unmodified, can claim, whether the public service places us on the east or west of the seat of empire, to the south or north of the equator, or near to, or at a cruel distance from, a country to which we look back with every wish and anxiety of attachment, whose equal justice and protection we can never forfeit, and for whose prosperity and glory we are ready to lay down our lives, and all that we possess or hold valuable." What can we say more?

Such a petition could not give offence. The grievance even is not pointed out, but left with delicacy to the judgment of Parliament. Such is the petition which, in my opinion, would work upon the King, the Minister, and the people of England. Some clever fellows among you will say, I dare say, d—n it, it is tame, it won't do. Let us speak like the Americans and the Irish, and with spirit: that is the only way;—so it might, if we were in the situation, and if this was a country to pass life in, and if we had a legislature here, &c., &c., &c. But alas! who could in his patriotism wish to enter into the native service.

A good thought might be thrown into the petition, at least a true one; we all know as well as it had been written in one of the Sections of the New Act of Parliament, why the offensive Clauses were introduced; it was because Parliament had found it impossible to bring certain supposed criminals of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal to justice.

But who has been most affected by the misconduct of these rulers? why, not the people of England, nor the Parliament or Ministers of England. No, but the poor and honest servants of the Company, Military and Civil. How happens it that the servants, Military and Civil, are now starving at Bombay and Madras? Why, because of the mal-administration of their superior fellow-servants, who brought on the Maratta and Hyder's war, and the ruin of all private fortunes except their own, and those of a few insolent favorites. Who has to answer for what our countrymen suffered from Tippoo? who, in other words, ought to be punished? why, those very men who have brought upon us the unpleasant Clauses in the new Act. To them alone do we owe misfortunes which those have to rue who are yet unborn, or in the Company's service. The present distresses in Bengal are of a delicate subject; but those who speak loud against Mr. Pitt's Bill, are those who have got what, if it had been divided, would have made half the service easy, and rendered it unneces-

sary to reduce even modest allowances to prevent a general bankruptcy of the State.

. It is very hard upon these overgrown Gentlemen to give an account of their fortunes. I wish to God there may be many servants in this country, some ten years hence, who may think it a hardship to show their books on their return to England. I fear it will be the reverse; that they will be thankful for the offensive Clause, as it will oblige the State to give them that reward for their services which they could not get in India with honor; and which they had not got.

I am, Sir, &c.,
TIMOTHY TELL-TRUTH.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1785.

Yesterday was published, price four Rupees, at J. Hay's Printing Office,

THE DELINQUENTS,

A Satire Inscribed to the Committee of British Inhabitants in Bengal.

If e'er the dagger's pointed at the breast,
If each prerogative of life's suppress,
Will the tame spirit lay supinely down,
And sink a slave beneath a Premier's frown?
Will man, to keep alive an empty name,
Give up his freedom, dignity, and fame?

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1785.

We are sorry to learn, by letters from Moorshedabad, that in consequence of the unusual height of the river, (which has been such as was never known in the memory of man,) the great river had overflowed its banks, and laid the country between the city and Bogwangolah entirely under water, and had, by the channel of the Ackbarpoor Lake, even penetrated the eastern parts of the city; that, from the same unfortunate cause, some of the dykes on the Cossimbazar river had likewise given way below the Berhampoor Cantonments; and that the water from these two sources having joined, had overflowed all that part of the country, and had come up to the wall of the Cossimbazar filature. We are happy to add that the dykes near the city had, though with the utmost difficulty, been preserved, and the inhabitants been thereby saved from the terrible calamity which must have ensued from their giving way, and which was, from the dreadful height and rapidity of the current, looked upon as inevitable. We find also that the river having fallen, and continuing to fall, though very slowly, the inundation had, on the 24th instant, greatly subsided.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1785.

To the Printer.

SIR,—As the very great and sudden reduction that is now ta
in the allowances of the gentlemen in the Company's service, renders it absolutely necessary for us so to reduce our expences as to adapt our mode of living to our now so greatly lessened means, and as in this country the article of servants' wages forms a very considerable head in house expences, I take the liberty of submitting, through the channel of your paper, the expediency of a conformity to the undermentioned rates, which have been procured from the gentleman who, from his official situation, ought to be best informed how far the present very high wages could be reduced with propriety, and without bringing upon the servants a similar distress to what we ourselves feel, from the embarrassment arising from the more than immediate, the retrospective operation of the retrenching regulations which occasion the present address.

As servants' wages is an article in which a man cannot act merely from his own judgment, but in which he must in a great measure be guided by the conduct of others, (for it cannot be supposed that a servant will stay in a house where he receives less wages than he would receive from another master,) it therefore becomes absolutely necessary for gentlemen to unite and act in concert, by which means alone the desired end can be effected. There are, it is true, many gentlemen in the Settlement whose fortunes are such as to place them above the necessity of paying attention to domestic economy; but in that case, their conforming to such a plan as is now ventured to be recommended, would be so much the more laudable, as it would not have their own convenience, but that of others, for its motive. The less their own situation demands it, the greater, in the present instance, the merit of their compliance.

With respect to other articles of expence, such as that of the table, &c., &c., the regulation of them depends almost entirely upon the different situations of individuals; and as one gentleman's keeping a splendid and expensive table does not (as is the case with regard to servants' wages) oblige another, however unable, to do the same, there is no occasion for any general convention for the regulation of that branch of expence. It has indeed been suggested that some more pointed and forcible regulations than at present exist might be made, for fixing the prices of such articles of provision as constitute the necessaries of life,—regulations that should be equally binding upon European as upon Native vendors of those articles; and for this purpose the expediency of a bye-law has lately been urged. The necessity, too, of establishing a Register

Office, to operate as a check upon the caprice and wantonness of servants, who sometimes leave their masters very abruptly, and without assigning any reason, has frequently been suggested. These are points which I should be happy to see discussed by some gentleman who is acquainted with the subject, as my own want of local knowledge does not admit of my adventuring to hazard an opinion with respect to it.

Unusual as it has ever been in this country for ladies to look into the details of their family expences, they now may, perhaps, be deemed an object not altogether unworthy of their attention. If those of my fair country-women who are of different sentiments, will take the trouble to peruse that tale of Marmontel, which is entitled *La femme comme il y en a peu*, they will perhaps become converts to my opinion, as they will find it most pleasingly demonstrated that when circumstances demand it, such attention is neither inconsistent with nobility of birth, with dignity of character, nor with delicacy of sex.

As the above hints relate to a subject which cannot but interest all to whom independence is dear, the writer of the present sketch most sincerely wishes that the perusal of it may procure to the public the advantage of seeing the matter discussed by some more able pen, for he is convinced that, in the hands of others, much might be said upon the subject, although in his it may fail of success, as he is not vain enough to suppose himself capable of interesting the attention of the public, being but

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

List of Rates alluded to in the above Letter.

	Sicca Rs.
Consumah - - -	8 to 10
Khidmutgar - - -	4 to 6
Head Bearer - -	4* 0
Common ditto -	3 0
Mushalchee	3 0
Cook' -	8 to 10
Hircarah - -	4 0
Compudour† - -	3 0
Durwan - -	3 0
Mehter - -	3 0
Syce - - - -	4 0
Grass-cutter - - -	3 0
Cow-keeper - - -	3 0
Tailor - - - -	5 0

* The set not to consist of more than seven.

† *Note.*—Sic. in original.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1785.

Calcutta.

Private letters have been received from Bombay, with Leyden Gazettes as late as the 8th of July. Mr. Hastings arrived in England on the 10th of June, and was most graciously received by the King, with whom he had several conferences. In the Leyden Gazette of the 8th of July, which contains the London news of the 1st of that month, it is said that the party in his favor increased so much every day, and that praises were so generally and profusely bestowed on him, as had discouraged his enemies from any attack against him.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1785.

Mr. Hastings met with a most gracious reception at Court, and has a strong party in his favor. He dined with the Court of Directors, and received their public thanks for his long and faithful services.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15TH, 1785.

Mr. Hastings is in high favor with the King, the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29TH, 1785.

Madras Intelligence, December 4th, 1785.

Wednesday, November 30th, being the Anniversary of Saint Andrew, the same was observed with due honor and respect, and a grand entertainment was given at the Government House by Colonels M'Inzie, Elphinstone, Maxwell, and the Officers of His Majesty's 73rd Regiment; at which were present, the Honorable the Governor, James Daniell, Esquire, and many other gentlemen of distinction. A number of loyal toasts were drunk, and the utmost festivity, harmony, mirth, and good humour prevailed. Some of the choice spirits did not break up till near two o'clock the next morning.

PART III.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1785.

To be sold by Private Sale by Mr. Bondfield.

A very large pucka-built Lower-roomed House, with extensive pucka-built godowns and out-houses, with several beegahs of ground thereunto belonging; situated in one of the most eligible parts of the town, and now let at the monthly rent of six hundred Rupees.

ALSO,

A very large Upper-roomed House, with extensive godowns and out-houses, with a large compound, situated in a capital street to the southern part of the town, and now let at the monthly rent of four hundred Rupees, and taxes.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. William Bondfield at his Auction-room.

CALCUTTA,
January 5th, 1785.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1785.

To the Public.

As Mr. Creighton has advanced considerable sums of money to people concerned in the oyster business, for the sole purpose of procuring him oysters, he is sorry to inform them that he is obliged to advance the price from this date for those oysters which are sent out of the Harmonic, owing to his people disposing of them to such persons as wait on the river, and deprive him of what in reality is his property; as he is reduced, from the above motives, to the necessity of a re-purchase, he hopes it will be a sufficient apology to the Public.

Christmas Cakes and Mince Pies to be had on the shortest notice of Mr. Creighton, at the Harmonic House.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1785.

This day is published,

Printed in the manner of the Bath Guide, and embellished with copper-plates,

THE INDIA GUIDE

OR

JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO THE EAST INDIES;

In a series of Political Epistles to her mother from Miss Emily Brittle.

☞ Persons wishing to be supplied with this publication are requested to send their names to Mr. Gordon; and on account of the ready money paid for postage, those residing at a distance are desired to apply to him through their Attornies in Calcutta.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 178

This day, the 27th instant, will be sold at Mr. Dun mainder of his effects, consisting of ironmongery; glass-cases; household furniture; sundry timbers; a pinnace boat; a large Newfoundland dog, cost eight hundred Rupees; and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B.—Those Gentlemen that have not cleared out and taken away their lots, are requested to do it this morning, otherwise they will be re-sold, and the penalty of 25 per cent. must be paid, agreeable to the conditions of the former sale.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1785.

To be sold by Public Auction,

At Williams and Lee's Auction-room, on Friday next, the 18th instant (if not previously disposed of by private contract).

The large, commodious Red-house, situated Bazar Calcutta, formerly occupied by Mr. Paterson and lately by Mr. Ulman, and rented at 275 Rupees per month. It contains a large hall, four rooms, and an arcaded verandah, with out-offices and a small room detached from the house,

Orders on the Treasury, or accepted pay and batta bills, will be taken in payment. If purchased by private contract, the purchaser may have credit for the amount for six months, upon good security. Enquire at Williams and Lee.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1785.

Subscription Assembly.

The Stewards beg leave to acquaint the subscribers that on account of the near approach of the warm season, they have determined to conclude the Assemblies for this year, with a Fancy Ball, on Tuesday, the 1st of March.

N. B.—The Assembly will be held as usual on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1785.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Mr. Pondfield,

On Monday, the 7th of March, and the following days, until the whole is disposed of, at the Old Court House.

The valuable effects of Warren Hastings, Esquire, consisting of Plate, Furniture, Paintings, and Prints; a large Organ, rich Sadlery, embroidered Howdah for an Elephant; several rich fly Palanquins; Carpets and Sittringees; a Philcherrah, or a country Pleasure Boat; an Europe Cutter; a number of Tents, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Conditions of sale: for Sicca Rupees and ready money; the goods to be removed in five days from the day of sale, otherwise to be removed to the Auction-room, and re-sold on account of the first purchaser.

N. B.—No lots can be taken away without being first paid for.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1785.

„ants employment,

A married couple. The woman understands Hair-dressing, and is qualified to wait on a Lady. The man has been bred a Coachman, and can be well recommended.

For further particulars please apply to the Printer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1785.

For Sale at Messrs. Stewarts, Coach-makers.

A new, elegant Europe Gigg; to save trouble; price 800 Sicca Rupees. By applying as above, Gentlemen in the country building chariots, phætons, or buggies, may be supplied with the best Europe articles for that purpose on reasonable terms.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1785.

Great inconveniences arising to Gentlemen keeping horses in Calcutta, from the rascality of sircars and syces, and from a collusion between the sircars, syces, and the moodies who supply them with gram, and the price of the articles being always enhanced by a combination among the dealers in it, it is offered to their consideration to advance the amount of six months' gram for each horse to a person who will bring forward a plan for the general supply of the place, if he is encouraged so to do, and will deliver the gram either daily, weekly, or monthly, as directed, throughout the year, at the average price of the article for seven years last past. Those Gentlemen who wish to encourage the undertaking on this general outline, will please to send their names to the Printer; and if a sufficient number appear to make it worth his attention, the proposer will explain his plan more fully.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1785

Remittance.

Mr. Barnet, at Benares, continues to grant Bills on London with a collateral security in Rough Diamonds, at 2*s*. 3*d*. the current Rupee.

Mr. Barnet having experienced great inconveniences from receiving commissions when the Europe ships are on the point of sailing, entreats the favor of three months' previous notice given him, to enable him to prepare the diamonds properly, though payment is not required till the diamonds are ready to be delivered to the remitter. Mr. Barnet having relinquished every other pursuit, means to devote his time and attention to the purchase of diamonds only.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31ST, 1785.

To be Let, for six or nine months, furnished or not, as agreed on.

A handsome roomy House near the Esplanade, enclosed by a spacious uniform compound, with excellent Coach-house, Stables, &c. The highest rent will not exceed 450 Sicca Rupees per month.

Enquire of the Printer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1785.

Yesterday was published by Messrs. Gordon and Hay, at their Printing Office, and will be continued on every first Wednesday in each succeeding month,—

No. 1 OF THE ORIENTAL MAGAZINE, OR CALCUTTA AMUSEMENT,

In which is given an elegant Engraving of the late Governor General, with some account of his Life and Transactions; the whole of the Bill for the better Regulation, &c., of Indian Affairs, besides a variety of Miscellaneous Matter.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1785.

Rural Promenade.

The Proprietors of the London Tavern, Messrs. Martin and Parr, by the advice of several of their friends, and the encouragement given them by many Gentlemen of distinction in the Settlement, intend, during the hot season, to have their very large and extensive Rooms fitted up in a Rural Style for the reception of company every Thursday. The elegant manner in which they will be illuminated, and the neatness of the decorations on the occasion, they imagine will be as striking as the plan itself is novel in this country. They will be laid out in several rural walks, diversified, they trust, with taste and fancy; and will have several alcoves conveniently interspersed in them, where there will be always ready prepared the best cold collation. A band of music likewise, as good as can be provided, consisting of French Horns, Clarionets, &c., will attend for the entertainment of the company. The accommodations will be so arranged that a variety of parties may enjoy themselves without mixing with others, or being subject to the intrusion usual at public places of amusement.

The expense attending this agreeable mode of spending the night, will be only four Rupees for admission ticket, except where a person by choice chooses to incur greater.

As men of industry and attention have always been supported by a generous Public, they hope their humble endeavours to please will meet with a like favorable reception. The first night of the Rooms being opened will be on Thursday next, the 14th instant.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1785.

A Card.

Mr. Hone presents his compliments to the Ladi
of this Settlement, and proposes to lay apart three days in the week for the purpose of teaching Drawing or Painting. Those Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to be taught that polite Art by Mr. Hone, may know his terms by sending a *chit*, or waiting on him at his house in the Rada Bazar.

THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, 1785.

To be Let yearly, or for six months.

The House on the Esplanade to the east of the Court House. Monthly rent 500 Rupees, which is reduced from 600. Apply to Ramrutton Tagore, the proprietor of the House.

To be Sold or Let.

That large, new, upper-roomed house opposite to the Manege lately occupied by William Farquharson, Esq. The price is 75,000 Sicca Rupees; one-half may be taken in Company's Paper bearing interest, or accepted pay-bills at par, on the delivery; and the other half in twelve months, on a mortgage of the premises. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

THURSDAY, MAY 26TH, 1785.

Subscription Concert.

As Mr. Oehme finds the rules concerning his concert are not generally understood in the Settlement, he takes this method to prevent any further mistakes. Seven ladies, scholars of Mr. Oehme, have each a separate list; and upon one or the other of those lists the name of every subscriber is entered. The subscription is 80 Sicca Rupees; and the Ladies of the families of subscribers are invited by tickets, with their names upon them; but neither these nor subscribers' tickets are transferable. Any Lady

may, by entering her name in one of the lists, become a subscriber for any number of visiting tickets, at 100 Sicca Rupees each; and such visiting tickets, having the subscribing Lady's name on them, become transferable either to a Lady or a Gentleman.

☞ The next Concert will be on Tuesday next, the 31st of May. To begin at 8 o'clock in the evening.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1785.

Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Police having found it necessary to make sundry alterations in the mode of conducting the duties of Scavenger of the Town of Calcutta, which duties they have thought proper to place under the management of Mr. Joseph Sherburne, who holds his Office at Nos. 1 and 3 in his bazar, it is requested that all persons, inhabitants of Calcutta, will attend to the following regulations, which have been made with the approbation of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council:—

I. The Town divided into 31 divisions, there being as many Thannahdars.

II. Seven Thannahs to the English Town, four Carts stationed at each, bearing the number of their respective Thannahs. Two Carts to each in the Black Town.

III. All applications to be made to the Superintendent's Officers in each Thannah, and in cases of their inattention or neglect, to the Superintendent at his Office.

IV. The regulations now existing with respect to laying dirt and rubbish in the Streets, to be strictly enforced.

Divisions and Thannahs of Calcutta.

No.	Where situated.	Thannahdars.	Superintendent Officers.
1	Armenian Church ...	Soobhanny	Emaum Bux.
2	Old Fort	Ram Sing	Shaik Deedar Mahomed.
3	Chandpaul Gaut	Sheryet Ullah	Mahmud Ameer.
4	South of the Great Tank...	Alladey	Eyaz Ullah.
5	Durrumtulla	Wadd Cawn	Mahmud Bacoor.
6	Old Court House	Mootey Ullah	Najeeb Ullah.
7	Dumtulla	Ramkissen..	Shaik Jawn Mahomed.
8	Amrahgully and Puncha-nand Tulla ...	Ryam Uddeen	Golam Rohmut.
9	China Bazar	Sitteram	Mahmud Tuckay.
10	Chandnee Choke	Ramnauth	Ram Sing.
11	Trul Bazar	Anwar	Punnah Ullah.
12	Gouh Mah Poker	Beer Sing	Mahmud Cawn.
13	Chaook Danga	Bancha Ram	Beycant Cawn.
14	Simlah Bazar	Roshun	Hossain Cawn.
15	Lunluncah Bazar	Taze Uddeen	Jowan Cawn.
16	Molungah and Putool Dungah	Soonah Ullah	Pir Mahomed.
17	Cober Dingar	Attaram	Shack Sakeer.
18	Byta Khannah	Connoy	Bruary Cawn.
19	Sham Pucknuah	Totaram	Mahmud Cawn.
20	Soam Bazar	Sunker	Jar Ullah.
21	Pudda Puckreah	Sullage Ram	Panchoo Cawn.
22	Coomar Tulley	Hurrikisna	Bany Roy.
23	Joora Sanko	Gopee and Attaram ...	Soobunky Panah.
24	Mutchua Bazar	Soobhanny	Shaik Emaum Uddeen.
25	Jaun Bazar	Colly Churn	Mahmud Kamil.
26	Dinga Bangah	Fuckeer Chand	Shaik Emaum Cawn.
27	Sootanutty Haut Colla ...	Abdul Jubba	Bunjun Sing.
28	Duoy Hattah	Totaram	Chedah Ram.
29	Hanse Pookriah	Issorey	Khosal Sing.
30	Colimbah	Mohun	Shaik Burkoot Ullah.
31	Jora Bagaun	Totaram	Beyjoo Roy.

N. B.—The regulations may be seen at large, or copies taken, on application at the Commission House.

By order of the Commissioners,

FORT WILLIAM, *May 18th*, 1785. } H. HONYCOMB, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1785.

In the Press, and speedily will be publis

rice only one Gold Mohur.]

BEVY OF CALCUTTA BEAUX,

to be bound up with the Bevy of Beauties) dedicated to the elegant though unknown Author of the * * * * * *

"Beauxque virosque cano, London qui nuper ab oris.
"Indianam fato profugi! Calcutta venebant
Littora.

"The Beaux I sing, who left fair London's town,
(Done up by fate!) to parry fortune's frown,
With shining Siccas, visit Indian shores
In their mind's greedy eye grasping Calcutta crores."

THURSDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1785.

To be Let.

A small but neat upper-roomed Garden House, lately inhabited by Captain Hearsey, conveniently situated in a pleasant, retired part of Dehi-Entally, only 40 minutes' ride in a palanquin from the Old Court House, with convenient out-houses, &c. The Garden in high cultivation, and well stocked with vegetables. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Paxton and Cockerell.

To be Let, and entered upon immediately.

The House of the late Robert Palk, Esq., to the south of the Great Tank, now in the occupation of Henry Vansittart, Esquire.

For particulars please to enquire of Mr. Vansittart, or Mr. Richard Kennaway.

CALCUTTA,
March 17th, 1785.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1785.

To the Ladies of the Settlement.

A European Woman (lately arrived) who understands dressing Hair in the most fashionable taste, will be happy to have the honor of dressing any Ladies that may be pleased to favor her with their commands, either by the month or as occasion may require. A line directed to S. D., at No. 165 in the Loll Bazar (near the Old Fouzdar's house), will be duly attended to.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1785.

To be sold by Public Auction,

At Williams and Lee's Auction-room, this day and to-morrow, the 18th and 19th instant.

A large assortment of Europe Goods, just imported, being the investment of an Officer deceased, consisting of the following articles:—

Silk stockings, gloves, ribands, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid gloves, pins, saddling; Wedgewood's black and painted tea-pots; an elegant assortment of glass-ware; a choice collection of books and pamphlets;

cassimeers and camblets of different colors; Castile and common soap; tooth-powder; Europe trunks; coat and waistcoat buttons, a great variety; gold leaf; gold horizontal and perpetual-going watches; gold trinkets; silver candlesticks; Europe cambrics; Dutch quills; ink-stands; scales and weights; shaving boxes and brushes; carriage springs; feathers; swords and sword-knots, and a variety of other Europe articles.

On the same days will be sold the following China Goods, viz., tea kettles; hand bells; bottle stands; elegant tea boards; flowers; bird cages; lackered trunks; tea tables, &c.

Conditions as usual. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1785.

To be Let from October 1st.

That large and convenient Garden House to the southward of Chirengee, formerly, for several years, occupied by Sir Robert Chambers. The monthly rent is 400 Sicca Rupees.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1785.

For Sale.

A second-hand Post Chaise, with a perch; to save trouble; price 460 Sicca Rupees.

A handsome Chair Palankeen, very little used, ditto 220.

A two-spring Buggy, in good order, ditto 160.

A highly finished second-hand Europe Coach.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1785.

To be had of the Printer.

The Calcutta Gazette, Volume 2nd, from 2nd September 1784 to 24th July 1785.

Volume 3rd, from 3rd March to 31st August 17

Price 26 Sicca Rupees each volume.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 1785.

Captain Gladwin, Messrs. Treves, Carnac, and Macleod, having, in compliance with a request of the subscribers, agreed to act as Masters of the Ceremonies at the Assemblies during the ensuing season, the Proprietor of the Harmonic House most respectfully begs leave to give notice that subscriptions continue to be received, and it is humbly requested that the amount of them be paid him on or before the first Assembly.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1785.

John Stansberrow

Begs leave to inform the Public in general, that he proposes keeping a School for the purpose of educating children, male and female, upon the most reasonable terms. He will instruct them in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick. The girls will be taught Needle-work and Lace-making. The terms are as follows :—

	Rs.
For Boys, per month	25
For Girls, ditto..	30
For Day Scholars..	16

He lives in a commodious garden at Mirzapoor, near Colonel Hampton's gardens. As he means to pay the greatest attention and pains to their education and good morals, he will only take 12 Boys and 12 Girls, and flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to the Parents and Guardians of such children as he may be favored with the charge of.

A line from any of the parents or guardians to J. S., at No. 16, China Bazar, shall be attended to, or to Mr. Robert Duncan's Warehouse.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1785.

Royal Tigers for Sale.

Two elegant young Royal Tigers, male and female, very tame and playful, and would answer the purpose of sending to Europe. The lowest price is 800 Sicca Rupees. Their expenses in victualling are very trifling; they now cost two annas per day, and they are very fat and in good order.

Apply to Mr. Duncan, Jackson's Gaut.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1785.

Malver, Hair-dresser from Europe,

Proposes himself to the Ladies of the Settlement to dress Hair daily, at two Gold Mohurs per month, in the latest fashion, with gauze, flowers, &c. He will also instruct the slaves at a moderate price. Please to enquire at Mr. Bernard's, behind the Harmonic Tavern.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1785.

To be Raffled for at Messrs. Stewarts', Coachmakers.

A new, elegant, and fashionable Europe Coach, with a set of Plated Harness for four horses, with postilion Saddles, and long spare traces. The Coach and Harness cost 6,000 Rupees. Thirty subscribers at Rupees 200 each.

☞ Gentlemen wishing to be subscribers, will please to intimate the same to Messrs. Stewarts.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1785.

On last Saturday morning ran away from the house lately occupied by the Revd. Mr. Blanchard, two Malay Slave Boys, after having taken with them a gold watch with a gold chain and seals, a gold snuff box, silver shoe and stone knee buckles, a purse consisting of about 40 ducatoons, and another 9 gold mohurs and several small monies, several pieces of Europe silks and velvets, and many more things, amounting to about 3,000 or 4,000 Rupees.

As these boys are supposed to have gone on board of a ship, it is herewith earnestly requested of all Commanders of ships and vessels not to detain them, but give immediate notice of them to Mr. Motte.

A reward of 300 Sicca Rupees will be given to any one who will bring these boys, or can with certainty point out their abode.

PART I.

OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1786.

Bengal Bank.

The usual hours of business at this Bank will be every day from half past nine in the morning to half past one in the afternoon, (Sundays, New Year's day, Christmas day, and such Bengal holidays as are unavoidable, excepted.)

The Notes of this Bank will be signed by one of the Partners.

The Bank will issue their post bills for the accommodation of gentlemen living at, or going to other Settlements or subordinates.

As the business of this Bank will be continued upon the same plan as the Banking business in England, the Bank will not engage in any commercial concerns excepting the purchase of bullion.

CALCUTTA,
March 10th.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1786.

To the Inhabitants of Calcutta.

The Superintendents of Police having represented to the Honorable the Governor General and Council the necessity of forming some Regulations for retrenching the wages and reforming the conduct of the native servants of Calcutta, the Honorable Board have been pleased to favor them with the following answer:—

"That they are of opinion the wages of servants should be regulated by the inhabitants at large, who may appoint a Committee to prepare and form a plan for that purpose, which the Honorable Board will be very glad to receive and take into consideration."

The Superintendents, therefore, humbly propose that a General Meeting of the inhabitants shall be held at the Old Court House, on Thursday, April 13th, when such measures may be adopted as shall be thought necessary.

CALCUTTA,
April 5th, 1786.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1786.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having received information that a practice has gradually crept in amongst the Banians and other rich men of Calcutta, of dressing some of their servants in, or nearly in, the uniform of the Honorable Company's Sepoys and Lascars, and that in this dress they become the terror of the common people, and often commit most oppressive acts, for which the Honorable Company's Sepoys and Lascars bear the odium;

Notice is therefore hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor General and Council forbid this practice in future.

By Command of the Honorable Board,

FORT WILLIAM, *April 7th*, 1786. } W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1786.

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Honorable the Governor General and Council, dated 21st September 1785.

Para. 50.—We have long regretted an abuse which is now become so prevalent, and has gone to such an extent that we must be peremptory in taking the most effectual measures to put an end to it. We allude to the practice of our servants having access to, and transmitting home to their private correspondents, such part of our Records as they think proper. Our orders, therefore, are, that no person but the members of the different Boards shall have access to their Records, except the Secretaries of such Boards, and those entrusted by them; and that no private copies shall be given thereof, except to the President of each Board, if he shall desire it. To those persons so entrusted we shall look for responsibility; and if copies of any of our papers, correspondence, or Records, shall be discovered in the possession of any persons not warranted by the Government, either at home or abroad, we shall certainly take the most effectual measures in our power to discover by whose means the communication has been made, and will dismiss from our service any person who shall be found guilty of disobeying these our orders.

51. Another practice of a similar nature likewise calls for our animadversion. Many of our servants possessing our most confidential situations are accustomed to indulge themselves, without reserve, in

corresponding, by their private letters, upon the public affairs of the Company. This is attended with many inconveniences, and is directly contrary to our repeated orders, and we desire you will take the most effectual means to prevent it; and if any of our servants presume to continue in a practice so contrary to our wishes and orders, we shall certainly mark our disapprobation by the severest tokens of our displeasure.

52. It is incumbent upon us further to inform you that a practice has sometimes prevailed of late, of our servants abroad sending home public letters to the care of persons resident in this country, to be delivered by them or not, as in their discretion they shall think proper; we prohibit any such practice in future; and direct that all letters to us from our servants abroad, be addressed directly to the Court of Directors, and sent by the usual conveyance; no other will be received b— —

true extract)

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1786.

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Honorable the Governor General and Council, dated 21st September 1725.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Para. 73.—We approve of the reduction you have ordered to take place in the article of Persian masters; but as you do not yet appear to have come to any final determination respecting the further retrenchments to be made in the Civil Establishments, we can only for the present repeat and enforce our former orders on this head, that the whole of the Civil Charges shall not exceed the sum prescribed in our beforementioned letter, and the same with respect to the Marine Charges.

Pensions.

74. We cannot approve of the pensions which, by the 40th paragraph of your letter, you have resolved to grant to the servants removed from, or not in possession of offices. Such allowances could only have been made with the view of keeping our unemployed servants in India in a degree of affluence, on many occasions, greater than they would do even when employed.

75. Our final determination is, that a senior merchant, whose fortune is not equal to (£10,000) ten thousand pounds, shall receive

from us as much, with the interest of his own money, as shall yield him an annuity of (£400) four hundred pounds per annum. A junior merchant, whose fortune is not equal to (£7,500) seven thousand five hundred pounds, shall receive from us what, with the interest of his own money, will yield him an annuity of (£300) three hundred pounds per annum. A factor or writer, whose fortune is not equal to (£6,000) six thousand pounds, shall receive from us as much as, with the interest of his own fortune, shall amount to an annuity of (£200) two hundred pounds.

76. We are sensible that these annuities will bear a small proportion to the incomes which many of our servants, who will now be out of employ, have formerly enjoyed; but the inconvenience of that circumstance is greatly removed by their not being obliged to reside in India till situations occur in which they can be employed.

77. We therefore authorize you to signify to our servants out of employment, that they have our permission, with their first convenience, to return to Great Britain, where they shall enjoy the above annuities according to their respective ranks, till the time that they are again put into employment; and let them always recollect, it is not from a spirit of injuring them, but from the necessity of our own affairs, and a desire to pay the debts and restore the credit of the Company, that we are obliged to have recourse to these measures.

(A true extract)

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 1786.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 12th of June will be sold at the Import Warehouse Godown in the Old Fort, the Honorable Company's Madeira imported last season, on the following conditions: Whosoever buys a lot, to deposit one Rupee to bind the bargain; the wine to be paid for in cash, and current Rupees; to be cleared out in one month from the day of sale; in default of which, the wine to be re-sold for ready money, and the former purchaser to make good any loss that may arise thereon.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM;
Import Warehouse,
May 10th, 1786.

J. RIDER, D. I. W.

THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1786.

Fort William, Secret Department of Inspection, May 22nd, 1786.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having discharged the arrears due to the Army, and finding themselves enabled to extend their monthly issues of cash on account of personal allowances beyond the limits prescribed for the rules of payment in their advertisement of the 29th December 1785, without continuing their Certificates in currency undischarged more than twelve months, notice is hereby given, that the whole of the monthly allowances payable to the persons alluded to in the fourth, fifth, and sixth articles of that advertisement, and not exceeding the sum of one thousand current Rupees, will be paid in cash, and that one moiety of the monthly allowances exceeding this sum will be paid in cash, and the other moiety in Certificates. This rule of payment is to commence with the allowances for the month of May, these not becoming due till the 1st of June, but all allowances that were due before the 1st of June, are to be discharged according to the regulations of the 29th December 1785.

All servants of the Company and others receiving monthly allowances for more than one office, which amount collectively to a sum exceeding one thousand current Rupees, are to be paid one moiety of each allowance in cash, and the other moiety in Certificates by the Paymasters of the Offices in which they are stationed.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council find themselves enabled to assure the public, that this extension of their cash payments is not in the least likely to prevent them from fulfilling the expectations which they encouraged in the last part of their advertisement of the 29th December 1785, viz., that all the paper then in currency would be paid off in course of twelve months.

Published by order of the Honorable Board,

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1786.

Fort William, Secret Department, May 16th, 1786.

The Honorable Governor General and Council having appointed the Bengal Bank to register and liquidate the bills granted for the moiety of Military Arrears due to the subalterns and privates of the Honorable Company's Armies at the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay,

which is to be paid in Bengal, the holders of the bills granted in discharge of these Arrears, are directed to tender them to be registered at the Bengal Bank after the same shall have been checked at the Accountant General's Office with the registers received from the other Presidencies, and included in the amount of demands upon the Treasury.

By order of the Honorable Board,

J. LUMSDEN, *Sub-Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1786.

Notice is hereby given, that all the paper issued or dated on or before the 31st December 1784, including No. 611 of the General Register, will be discharged on application, on or after Monday the 22nd instant. The Bills of Exchange on the Governor General and Council, and Orders upon the Treasury, will be discharged by the Sub-treasurer, and the Drafts or Certificates, by those Officers who issued them, and who will be supplied with cash from the Treasury for this purpose. The interest of this Paper will cease on the 21st instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council,

FORT WILLIAM;
Secret Department of Inspection,
May 17th, 1786.

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1786.

General Bank of India, June 8th, 1786.

The Bank being now opened for the transaction of Public Business, the Directors were sworn to a faithful discharge of their duty before Mr. Justice Hyde, on Tuesday last, agreeably to the sixth Article of the following plan, which, with a view to render the information of the Public as complete as possible, they judge it right to re-publish.

By order of the Directors,

ARTHUR MAIR, *Secretary.*

Plan of the General Bank of India, as agreed upon at a General Meeting held in Calcutta on the 17th March 1786.

ART. 1. The Bank to consist of 100 Subscribers, of 20,000 Sicca Rupees each, or four hundred quarter shares, of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each, making a capital of 2,000,000 Sicca Rupees.

ART. 2. The subscription to be open to all, without distinction of country or religion.

ART. 3. For the convenience of every Subscriber, each share shall be divided into portions of 5,000 Rupees; but the owners of these portions shall not be entitled to a vote, unless they hold four of them: yet original Subscribers shall preserve their vote as long as they retain two.

ART. 4. Each subscription shall be payable, one-half in cash, one-half in Company's Paper; the moiety in cash to be paid on the 1st May next, and the other moiety deposited on the same day in paper, at the discount of the day, to be redeemed on the 1st August next, otherwise to be sold, and the deficiency to be made good by the Subscriber.

ART. 5. Nine Directors shall be chosen by a majority of the General Meeting, being British-born subjects; and three of these, being the last upon the list, to go out annually, and three others to be in like manner elected in their room.

The Directors shall chose from among themselves a Chairman and Deputy Chairman: the whole Board shall then nominate and fix the establishment. In case of accidental vacancy, a general meeting to be called to fill up such vacancy.

ART. 6. The Directors shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their trust before any one of the judges.

ART. 7. A meeting of the Directors, not less than three, of which the Chairman or Deputy Chairman must be one, shall be held every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year, for the inspection and transaction of the accounts and business of the Bank. In all questions a majority of Directors present to determine; and in case of equality, the Chair or Deputy to have a casting vote.

ART. 8. The subscribers shall be liable to no risk or claim beyond the amount of their subscription, as declared in the opinion of Counsel obtained and published upon this head.

ART. 9. Every Director must be possessed of one full share of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.

ART. 10. The Society to subsist for five years, from the 1st of May 1786, at the expiration of which time it shall be dissolved, in case an Act of Parliament shall not in the meantime be obtained for its establishment.

ART. 11. General Meetings to be held quarterly, to receive a Report from the Directors upon the situation of the affairs of the Bank.

Half-yearly meetings to determine a dividend upon a balance to be then laid before them; no dividends to be made of a larger amount than two-thirds of the nett profits.

ART. 12. The Bank may issue their notes as called for; but one-third at least of the capital, including its extension by the issue of notes, shall always remain in specie in the Bank.

ART. 13. The notes payable to the bearer to be extended to sums from 50 to 5,000 Sicca Rupees. Bank post bills to be issued as called for.

ART. 14. The Bank to be open every day in the week, Sundays and great established festivals excepted; the hours of public business from nine in the morning till two P. M.

ART. 15. The Bank will discount all Company's Paper; also such private bills as are approved. Private bills at the rate of one per cent. per mensem.

No private bills to be discounted but on Tuesdays and Fridays. Whenever the funds in hand shall not be equal to the discount of all the Paper that is offered, a preference to be given to Subscribers; and after them to those who keep cash at the Bank.

ART. 16. The Bank will open an account with any person or persons who shall chose to lodge cash with them, and will repay it to their order at sight in any proportions they may call for it, without any charge, in the usual manner of Banking Houses in London. They will also receive deposits to be restored on demand, and they will issue their notes for any sums that may be paid in, agreeable to the proportions expressed in Article 13.

ART. 17. The Bank will lend, at their discretion, upon pledges and mortgages approved, but never for a term exceeding four months; all charges of conveyancing, &c., at the expence of the borrower.

ART. 18. No person shall be allowed to over-draw his account.

A book and checks will be delivered to every person who opens an account with the Bank; this being the same as opening transfer books.

ART. 19. A balance of the cash to be struck every night, and the Office not to break up till that is done.

ART. 20. That no alteration shall be made in the above articles, but by a general meeting to be called for that purpose, and by a majority of two-thirds at least of the Subscribers present. A general meeting may at any time be called at the requisition of nine Subscribers in writing, and signed by them.

ART. 21. No contract or agreement, either by word or in writing, for buying or selling of shares in this Bank, shall be valid, nor the holder entitled to a vote, unless it be registered in the books of the Bank.

ART. 22. The regulations for the detail of the Bank, particularly the forms of their notes, and Bank post bills, will be published as soon as the Bank is established.

ART. 23. The original deed, which shall be drawn up and signed by the Subscribers, including the above plan, shall be deposited among the records of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

By order of the General Meeting,

R. JOHNSON,
Chairman of the Committee.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1786.

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Honorable the Governor General and Council, dated 22nd December 1785.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Pa very much surprized to hear from our President and Council at Bombay that, notwithstanding our repeated orders, the most exorbitant sums have been constantly demanded by the Commanders of our Freighted Ships for the passage of persons to India. In order, therefore, to put a stop to such unwarrantable exactions, we have caused a new bond to be prepared, which will be executed by all the Commanders previous to their departure from England, (copies are enclosed for your information,) and strictly enjoin you to make a particular enjuiry whether any sums have been paid, other than allowed by the said bond for the passage and accommodation of persons at the Commander's table, stating the matter fully to us, and taking depositions, if necessary, that upon the return of the Ships to Europe, we may take proper notice of such Commanders as may not pay implicit obedience to our regulations, or recover the penalty of the bond which they have entered into with the Company.

(A true extract)

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1786.

For sale by Moore, Sanders, and Lacey, the Bhăgvăt-Gēētā, or Dialogues of Krĕĕshna and Arjoon, translated from the original Sanskreet, by Charles Wilkins, price one Gold Mohur.

The following is copy of a letter from Nath. Smith, Esq., late Chairman of the Honorable Court of Directors, to Mr. Wilkins, and is introduced to show the sense he entertained of the merits of the translator :—

SIR,—The Court of Directors, at the recommendation of the late Governor General, published the antient oriental treatise, the Geeta, which you had translated from the Sanskreet Language, as an inducement to you to pursue your labours, and furnish the world with the remainder.

The profits from the sale are to be yours, and the copy-right reserved to you.

One hundred copies, in two boxes, addressed to you, go by the E. Talbot, and fifty more in another box, to Fort St. George, addressed to Mr. Porcher, at the recommendation of Major Maule, to be disposed of on your account. More will be sent to you by the ships of the season. The perusal has afforded me much satisfaction, and the translation will do you great credit. This I can assure you not from my opinion alone, but from much superior judgments. There can be no doubt of its meeting with the approbation of the literary world, and of your receiving from the public the tribute due to your well-earned reputation.

I sincerely wish you health and inclination to pursue your labors, and bring from their obscurity some more of those curious and valuable works which you have given a specimen of in this excellent translation.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
September 24th, 1785.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
NATH. SMITH.

CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ.

THURSDAY, JULY 6TH, 1786.

General Bank of India, 15*th June* 1786.

To prevent imposition, the Public are hereby informed that no Commission, Brokerage, or Dustoor, is charged by the Bank, or permitted to be taken by any Agent or Servant empoyed by them, upon

any negociation whatever, transacted by or through the Bank; and it is requested that all applications for discounting, &c., be made in writing to the Secretary, to which a written answer will be given.

By order of the Directors,

ARTHUR MAIR, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1786.

The President and Members of the Board of Revenue, considering the present mode of making sales of Zemindary lands for balances of Revenue in the districts where the lands are situated, to be liable to many objections, which will be removed by making the sales under their immediate inspection at the Khalsa, this is to give notice that they have determined in future all sales, Zemindary, &c., Lands, whether account balances due to Government or otherwise, shall be made at the Khalsa in Calcutta by the Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

CALCUTTA, *July 18th*, 1786. } B. APLIN, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1786.

Fort William, Secret Department of Reform, August 2nd, 1786.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council have been pleased to resolve, that the subsistence to servants of the Company out of employ shall be reduced, according to the orders contained in the General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 21st September 1785, which allow to—

A Senior Merchant, 400 £ Str. per annum.
A Junior Merchant, 300 £ Str. per annum.
Factors and Writers, 200 £ Str. per annum.

The reduced subsistence to the Civil Servants out of employ is to be calculated at the same rate of exchange at which the Governor General and Council receive their salaries.

The different ranks of Civil Servants out of employ are therefore to be paid as follows:—

Senior Merchant, £ Str. 400 per annum. Company's Rupees 1,133 per 100 £ Str.; Company's Rupees 4,532, at Company's Rupees 377-1-8 per month, or Sicca Rupees 325-9-2.

Junior Merchant, £ Str. 300 per annum, Company's Rupees 1,133 per 100 £ Str., Company's Rupees 3,399, at Company's Rupees 283-4 per month, or Sicca Rupees 244-2-11.

Factors and Writers, £ Str. 200 per annum, Company's Rupees 1,133 per 100 £ Str., Company's Rupees 2,266, at Company's Rupees 188-13-4 per month, or Sicca Rupees 162-12-7.

The above resolutions are to begin to take effect with respect to the allowances for the month of August.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council,

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1786.

East India House, January 25th, 1786.

The Court of Directors of the United East India Company having received information that great quantities of Tea, Muslin, China-ware, Diamonds, and other merchandize have been illicitly imported in their ships, and smuggled on shore, to the very great damage of the Revenue, the Company, and the fair Trader, they do hereby offer and promise a reward to any person who shall make any discovery of such offence, of one-half of what the Company shall recover and receive, over and above all other rewards the parties are entitled to by law. Such discovery to be made to John Smith, Esq., the Company's Solicitor, at Draper's-Hall, in London. And the said reward to be paid by the said Company's Secretary, on the condemnation of the Goods illicitly imported or smuggled, out of the produce thereof, on the conviction of any offender, or out of the money the Company shall recover or receive on such conviction; and the name of the informer shall be kept secret, if required.

By order of the said Court,

THOS. MORTON, *Secretary.*

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council,

FORT WILLIAM,
August 14th, 1786.

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1786.

Extract from the Minute with which Mr. Hastings addressed the Board on the day of his departure from the Presidency for Europe.—February 1st, 1785.

I regret that the custom of the service has not provided any regular channel by which my acknowledgments might be publickly made to the Civil Servants of the Company, for the benefits which I have experienced from their labors. Yet, it will be an alleviation of the pain of my approaching separation from them, if the Board will permit my sense of their general merits, and the testimony of my particular estimation of them, to be recorded. It is a pleasure to me to reflect that, amidst the multiplied and pressing occupations of my station, I have not been prevented from bestowing a large portion of my time in a participation of the current duties of the executive Officers of every Department; and these communications have afforded me the means both of knowing their several talents, and of viewing those qualities which form the common character of the Service, which I pronounce to be eminently marked with a liberality of sentiment, a susceptibility and firmness of attachment, a disdain of sordid emolument, with a spirit of assiduity, and the consequent expertness in business, exceeding, I dare venture to affirm, the habits of any community under the British Empire. The time may come when my testimony, feeble as its present influence may prove, will help to disperse the clouds of prejudice with which the infection of party, and the malignity of particular vengeance, have obscured their real worth, and to display it in its full lustre. In the mean time it would not be presumption in me to attest it who know it, although my testimony were to be opposed by the clamours of a world of ignorance and infatuation.

To the Officers of the Bengal Army, who signed the Address to Mr. Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,

I take this method to communicate to you the contents of a letter which came to my hands by the "Berrington," and am made very happy by having the honour to inform you of the faithful discharge of the part you were pleased to repose in me, as one of those chosen by you to transmit the address.

I am, with respect,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,

FORT WILLIAM,
October 4th, 1786.

T. D. PEARCE.

London, February 23rd, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honor to receive your letter, with the address which it enclosed, from the Officers of the Military Establishment of Bengal.

I request the favor of you, Gentlemen, to convey to them my most grateful acknowledgments for so uncommon and honorable a testimony of their approbation, and my regret that the powers of language cannot express my sense of the obligation, nor the pride with which I received it. With the consciousness of having incessantly labored to acquit myself under every contingency of my duty to my employers and to the public, I hope it has been as evident, that I have been, upon all occasions, an asserter of that worth to which the British nation owes the preservation of its establishments, and the elevation of its name in India, in the prosecution of measures to which the world has been disposed to affix the imputation of temerity, an imputation of which I willingly submit to bear my portion for that which I had in forming those measures, if it may be allowed, at the same time, to stand as an evidence of the unbounded confidence which I possessed in the persevering order, ability, valour, and (let it be permitted me to add) the generous attachment of those to whose execution they were committed.

I beg leave to return my particular thanks to you, Gentlemen, for the distinguished part which you have taken in this transaction, and to assure you that I have an additional satisfaction in the honor which has been done me by the Officers of the Army, from the choice which they have made of persons to impart it, for whom I entertain the justest sentiments of personal esteem and affection.

I have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
WARREN HASTINGS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1786.

Notice is hereby given, that the Packets saved from the wreck of the "Severn" were opened in the presence of many people on Friday last, and the letters so much damaged that they were all burnt.

In raking up the ashes, some pieces of money were found, and a miniature picture of a Gentleman; these will be restored to the persons

entitled to them upon application to the Secretary, and upon full proof being given that they belong to the claimants. If this is not done within ten days from the date hereof, the money will be given to the Orphan Society.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council,

FORT WILLIAM, *October 4th*, 1786. } W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1786.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having permitted Mr. Lyon Prager to proceed to Benares, and reside there for the purpose of trading in Pearl, Diamonds, Diamond Boart, and other precious Stones, in order to afford to individuals means of remitting their property to Europe, and to secure to the Company their accustomed duties; and having forbid, in their General Letter of the 8th March 1786, any European Company's Servant or other from dealing in these articles for the Europe market, unless they enter into covenants similar to those which Mr. Prager has subscribed to, notice is hereby given, that permission will not be granted to any person in future to carry on the above trade, unless they conform to the Court of Directors' orders, by entering into the prescribed engagements, which will be made known upon application to the Secretary to the Public Department.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council,

FORT WILLIAM, *October 4th*, 1786. } W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1786.

Fort William, Secret and Military Department, October 1st, 1786.

Mr. Ramus's contract for feeding and supplying Elephants for the use of the Army under this Presidency, being to expire on the 31st day of December next, and the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council having resolved that, from and after the expiration of the said contract, the service in which the above Eleplants are now employed shall be performed by Elephants and Camels in the proportion hereinafter named, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be

received for the same from persons willing to contract for a term of three years, and that such proposals are to be delivered in to the Secretary to the Secret and Military Department, on or before the 30th day of November next, addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council, and superscribed on the outward cover "Proposals "for providing and feeding Elephants and Camels for the service of the "Army under the Bengal Presidency."

That as the number of Elephants now in the service are the property of the Company, proposals will be received under the three following separate and distinct plans :—

1. Supposing the Elephants to continue the property of the Company; for feeding Elephants, and supplying them with necessary attendants and furniture, and for supplying all deficiencies and casualties that may happen, and for furnishing and feeding the Camels, which latter are to remain the property of the Contractor.

2. For feeding and furnishing Elephants for the supplying of casualties, and for feeding and supplying camels, upon the terms of selecting from the Elephants now in the service, as far as the number of good and serviceable ones may be sufficient thereto, such a proportion as is herein specified, and for purchasing that proportion from the Company, which, as well as the Camels, are thenceforward to remain the property of the Contractor; the payments for the cattle so agreed to be purchased to be made in cash, either upon delivery of the Elephants or by instalments, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum in equal proportions; and in such manner as to make the last payment due and payable before the expiration of the contract.

3. For feeding and furnishing Elephants for the supply of casualties, and for feeding and supplying Camels, upon the terms of selecting from the Company's Elephants such a proportion under the description before specified, as may be required for the service; the proposals to specify a stated value to be affixed on each Elephant, at which, on the commencement of the contract, they shall be delivered over to the Contractor or his Agents, and thereafter to be considered as his property; and the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council being sensible that any person proposing to contract may offer much lower for the monthly charge of each Elephant, if the terms of purchase and payment are made easy to him, are willing, from this consideration, to receive proposals upon the condition of the Contractor's engaging to pay the interest only at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the amount of the stated value to be fixed on the Elephants, and this by monthly deductions from his

Bills, giving sufficient security for the payment of the original purchase money at the expiration of the contract.

That in order to secure the Public Service from the possibility of any difficulty or distress, at the expiration of the proposed contract, by the want of carriage for the camp equipage of the Army, or any division of it which may chance to be in the field, it shall be made an article of condition in the contract, that the Contractor shall be bound to deliver over to the Company in perfect good condition and fit for service, such proportion of carriage cattle, either Elephants or Camels, as may be required for the emergency of the service, and of which Government are to be the sole judges, not exceeding the number of cattle then in their employ, a previous notice of three months being given to the Contractor of the number he will be required to furnish.

That for every Elephant so delivered over to the Company, the Contractor shall receive a sum equal to the price at which the Elephants were purchased by him from the Company under his contract, by the mode of payment that may then be established for the discharge of demands upon the Treasury due to individuals; and for every Camel so delivered over by the Contractor, he shall receive by the same mode of payment the sum of Sonaut Rs. 200; but nothing herein expressed shall be considered to extend an obligation on the Company to re-purchase from the Contractor the whole or any part of the stock of cattle he may have on hand, and at the expiration of the contract, unless they shall think proper, and find it necessary so to do.

That the number of Elephants and Camels which the Contractor shall engage to keep in the service during the continuance of the contracts, shall be as follows:—

Elephants	200
Camels	75

the distribution of which shall at all times be subject to the pleasu of the Board or Commander-in-Chief.

That in order to ascertain the present state and condition of the Elephants, so as to enable the persons proposing to contract to state the prices for which they will purchase them from the Company, as well as to determine the number which they may otherwise find it necessary to provide, in order to complete the establishment, a very accurate and particular survey of the quality and condition of all the Elephants under Mr. Ramus's charge has been ordered to be made, and from this a General Return is to be formed and to be lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General, to which recourse may be had during Office hours, as soon as

the separate Returns are all received, of which notice will be given by advertisement in the Gazette.

That as it is the intention of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council to provide most amply for the due execution of the service, they think it proper to declare that, under whichever of the three plans proposals for the contract are accepted, no Elephants are to be continued, admitted, or thereafter received into the service, which measure less than the full standard height of 7 feet, and which are not well competent to carry a burden of 25 maunds; and that, as nearly as that rule can be applied, which can only be with respect to the weight each Camel is to carry, every Camel received into the service shall be equal to carry a burthen corresponding to one-third or upwards of the prescribed load for an Elephant.

And that the Contractor may have no plea of excuse for a failure in the sufficiency of the cattle in these points, he is to engage to have an Agent ready at every station, and with every detached corps of the Army on the 31st of December next, who, jointly with a person to be selected by the Commanding Officer, and a third to be named by the other two, shall compose a Committee to inspect and survey the Elephants stationed thereat or therewith, and that no Elephant shall be received into the service which is not declared by the Committee to be equal to the height and burthen above prescribed.

That a reasonable term will be allowed to the Contractor to enable him to supply the number of Elephants and Camels that may be required to complete the establishment before mentioned, and which period is to be specified in the proposals.

That no Camel or Elephant is to be drawn for before the day of the date of his admission into the service.

That the monthly charge shall not be admitted for any Elephant or Camel which is not expressed in the Muster Roll to be signed by the Commanding Officer of the station or detachment where they may be, as fit for service.

That no Elephant or Camel shall be received into the service at any time to supply a casualty, which is not certified by the Commanding Officer taking the muster as fit for service, conformable to the Regulations hereinbefore prescribed.

That it shall be in the option of the Contractor to require a survey to be taken of every Elephant or Camel which is to be so mustered, or tendered and rejected by the Commanding Officer; the survey to be made

by three persons, one to be named by the Commanding Officer, one by the Contractor or his Agent, and a third to be selected by the other two; and that the report of such survey shall be final with respect to their admission or rejection.

That the cattle shall at no time be employed by order of the Commanding Officer on any other than the Public Service, and that an appeal shall always be open from the Contractor to the Board, whenever he shall think himself aggrieved by any deviation from this rule.

That the Contractor shall be subject to all the checks regarding musters which are expressed under the present contract, a copy of which may be seen on application to the Secretary of the Secret and Military Department.

That the bills of the Contractor for one month complete, with the necessary vouchers, shall be forwarded regularly to the Military Pay Master General, who shall transmit them immediately to the Commissary General, in whose Office they shall not lie more than ten days, and that payment shall be made to the Contractor of the amount for which they are passed, in certificates, bearing interest from the 1st of the month, or muster day, and that these certificates shall take their place on the General Register agreeably to their dates, and will be discharged comformably to the rule prescribed in the Resolution of the Board of the 20th December 1785; but if the Board should have it in their power, during the continuance of the contract, and consistent with their engagements to the public, to make their payments in cash instead of certificates, the persons willing to contract are desired to state the reduction of the monthly allowance for each Elephant and Camel at which they are willing to engage with the Company in that event.

The proposals for the contract shall specify the names of two good and sufficient securities, who are to be bound jointly and separately with the Contractor for the due and faithful execution of all and every part of the contract; and the Board think it necessary to declare that they will require the most competent and responsible securities, it being the fixed determination of Government to exact the most complete performance of the contract, and to resort to them for the penalty under any breach or failure therein on the part of the Contractor or his Agents.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council,

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1786.

Pultah Ferry, October 23rd, 1786.

Whereas the Honorable Governor General and Council, by Indenture dated the 31st of January 1781, granted to Mr. John Prinsep, in perpetuity, the right of levying and collecting a Toll at the Ferry aforesaid, on the entrance into the ferry-boats there provided, upon all persons, animals, and merchandize passing between Pultah Ghaut and Gyretty, over the river Hooghly, according to the rates hereunder specified.

And whereas frequent complaints have been made of gentlemen refusing to pay the Toll, and beating and abusing the boatmen and persons appointed to collect the established fare,

Notice is hereby repeated,

That until such ferry is paid, the ferry servants are strictly forbidden to cross or receive into their boats, any person whomsoever. And it is earnestly requested, that on the misbehaviour of any servant of the Ferry, gentlemen will in future refrain from ill using them, and give notice at the factory, in which case the offender shall be exemplarily punished.

And whereas it may have been understood that Officers and others travelling upon service are hereby exempted, it is thought proper to publish that, by order of the Governor and Council, it is directed that "no "use be made of these boats either by Officers or others under the "immediate authority of the Governor General and Council, without "paying the established Toll."

It is therefore recommended to gentlemen sending their horses or baggage to this ghaut, that they furnish their servants with money for the fare, in which case no delay whatever shall happen, otherwise they must inevitably be detained till it is paid.

Rates at the Pultah Ferry.

	Rs.	A.	Puns.	Gundas.
Every person crossing the ferry, ten gundas -	0	0	0	10
A horse and a syce, sicca six annas - -	0	6	0	0
A buggy and a horse, one Rupee - -	1	0	0	0
Four-wheel carriage and a pair, one Rupee and eight annas - - - - -	1	8	0	0
A tattoo and a syce, two annas - - -	0	2	0	0
A bullock, ditto - - - -	0	2	0	0
A palanquin and six bearers, eight annas -	0	8	0	0
A hackery bullock and a driver, ditto - -	0	8	0	0

	Rs.	A.	Puns.	Gundas.
A hackery's furniture, two annas - -	0	2	0	0
A camel and driver, twelve annas - -	0	12	0	0
A camel's furniture, two annas - -	0	2	0	0
A bed and a cott, ditto - - - -	0	2	0	0
A dooley and four bearers, four annas -	0	4	0	0
A sheep or a goat, ten gundas - -	0	0	0	10
A dog, each one pun couries - - -	0	0	1	0
A loaded bullock with bullockman, three annas -	0	3	0	0
A cooley with goods, one pun - - -	0	0	1	0
An elephant, three Rupees - - -	3	0	0	0
An elephant's furniture, three annas - -	0	3	0	0

☞ Passengers are required to pay going and returning, and before they enter the boats.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

Lord Cornwallis presents his compliments to the gentlemen of the Honorable Company's Civil and Military Service, and requests the favor of their company on Monday next, the 18th December, at the Old Court House, to a Dinner, and to a Ball and Supper in the evening, for the celebration of His Majesty's Birth-Day.

PART II.

EDITORIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1786.

To the Printer.

SIR,—I so much approve of the Gleaner in your last Paper, that I am tempted to pursue the subject a little further, while it is fresh in the memory of your readers.

I am a stranger in this part of the world, as you will soon perceive. When I left England, I understood that I was coming to a place partly inhabited by, and entirely under the dominion of the English. Judge, then, what was my surprize at my arrival, to find myself as much at a loss to account for most of the customs which prevail here, as if I had taken a trip to the world in the moon with your former correspondent Oneiropolos.

The particular circumstances which caused this surprize are too many to be comprized in one letter. I shall therefore, for the present, advert only to some which appear to be pointed out by the season of the year, as well as by their own importance.

Though I cannot say much for the practice of the duties of religion in England, there is an external respect paid to its rites and ordinances, which keeps the profession in countenance at least. How far that is the case here, we shall soon see. The necessity of setting apart a day for rest from labor is evident to every one who considers the weakness of the human frame. For this purpose the seventh day was appointed by the Creator, as knowing that six days spent in labor required one of respite to recruit the laborer's strength; and therefore, to secure to him an indulgence so necessary, consecrated that day to the duties of religion, under the sanction of an express command at the very commencement of his existence. It cannot be objected to this, that the command was given to a particular people. The nature of every law in the summary, in which it was promulgated, proves them to have been designed for human kind in general; and consequently, when the Christian religion superseded that of the Jews, to whom they were originally given, in other instances, every one of these laws was retained; and though

the day was changed by Christians from the last to the first of the seven, in order to mark the distinction between the two religions the more strongly, the time assigned to labor was the same, and the dedication of one day to the duties of religion and to rest left in full force.

As this divine ordinance is allowed by all who call themselves Christians in every part of the world where I have been, I confess I was not a little shocked as well as surprized to find it, if not utterly disclaimed, yet for the most part disregarded by the people (the English I mean) of this country, who, if they do not actually work themselves, do still set the Natives under them to work, though as directly contrary to the express words of the divine command, "Thou and "thy son and thy daughter, thy man servant and thy maid servant, thy "cattle and the stranger that is within thy gates," as if they had worked themselves.

It has been observed, and I fear too justly, that the parts of religion which have the greatest weight with the many, are those which operate upon their senses. The Natives of this country are most inflexibly exact in observing the days dedicated to rest, and to the performance of the rites and ceremonies of their religions. No fear of punishment, no prospect of gain, can tempt a Moorman to work on the days when the deaths of a Hassan and Hossein, whom they look upon as the true successors of their father Ali in the Caliphate, are commemorated, or a Gentoo on that when his idol Juggernaut is to be washed; much less to omit the processions and other ceremonies appointed for those occasions. Now, as the Natives all know that a particular day is set apart by our religion for the performance of its duties and for rest from labor, and see the manner in which we pass that day, it is not difficult to conceive what must be their opinion of us; and hence, I believe, it may not be too much to say, the contempt and detestation in which they hold us.

After mentioning the breach of the Sabbath, it may be thought too great a descent to add that of the days appointed only by the Church to be kept holy, or, as they are commonly called, holidays. But still the neglect even of these is not without its effect, if only as it shows a contempt for the authority that made the appointment. I would not be thought to put this appointment upon a level with the former; though upon enquiry it will be found to be established in reason independent of that authority. It is certain that the mind may be over-labored as well as the body, and stand equally in need of relaxation. To give this relaxation was the intent of assigning these days to innocent and healthful recreation, after a certain portion of them has been employed in the

immediate service of that power to whom we are indebted for ability to enjoy this indulgence.

What were the opinions of our ancestors on this subject, in times of more piety, but less refinement than the present, appears by the various healthful exercises and festive recreations to which these days were devoted, after the prime of them had been offered to Heaven. A review of these would give the justest idea of the manners of those times, and might perhaps be as rationally entertaining and instructive as that of the people of these countries, every particular concerning whom, the most triflingly minute, as well as the most important, seems at present to form the only objects thought worthy of the attention of the learned, and may possibly be attempted on some future occasion, if I am encouraged by the reception this meets with.

It cannot be denied, that this interdiction of working on the Seventh day was, in the blindness of enthusiasm, strained beyond its intention; but what institution, within the reach of human ability to pervert, has escaped? Self-preservation is the first law of nature, a centre to which all the acts of man should converge. But we have the most authentic information that the Jews would not raise their hands in their own defence, when their enemies, taking advantage of their superstition to attack them on that day, laid their country waste, and put themselves and families to the sword;—an extravagance of superstition, which has in later times been so far adopted by some sects of Christians as to interdict the offices of domestic economy, necessary for man's support, though it is evident to reason that the divine interdiction extended only to labor which impaired his strength.

In the same manner has the institution of holidays been perverted, and the most pernicious, as well as impious excesses indulged, instead of rational and virtuous recreation, conducive equally to health of mind and body. But still, this perversion does not affect the institution in either instance, arguing from the abuse against the use being the grossest imposition upon reason that can be attempted.

I am, Sir, &c.,

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1786.

The review of the Artillery at Dum-Dum on Saturday last, by the Commander-in-Chief, exhibited a sight which must have been highly pleasing to the numerous spectators in general, and particularly grateful

to the military judges. The appearance of the men under arms was truly soldier-like, and the steadiness with which they performed the exercise of the small arms, did infinite credit to themselves and to their Officers; but the regularity and the quickness of their firings from the field-pieces, and their expertness at the gun practice, showed how well qualified they are to support the reputation of the Bengal Artillery.

Colonel Pearse gave on this occasion an elegant entertainment, at which were present, besides the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor General, Mr. Stables, and a very numerous and respectable company.

The 'Fair Penitent'* and the farce of 'Bon Ton' will be performed in the beginning of next week, for the benefit of the Orphan Society.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

On Monday evening was performed, for the benefit of the Orphan Society, the tragedy of the 'Fair Penitent.' The characters were judiciously cast, and in general well supported. The following elegant and poetical Occasional Prologue, was delivered with great spirit and accuracy.

PROLOGUE.

Joy to this happy, this auspicious night!
And prais'd the feelings which produce this sight!
Joy to this gen'rous throng, whose ardent eyes
Speak their hearts British under Indian skies!
Welcome ye liberal patrons of distress,
Whom long the rescu'd Orphan's prayer shall bless!
From ignorance rescu'd, and to virtue train'd;
From want reliev'd, and to the public gain'd.
Delightful task, the tender plant to shield
From the rough storm that rages o'er the field:
To aid its progress through its infant state!
And next to view it spread (with heart elate!)
Its vigorous arms, in verdant pride array'd
To yield the guardian of its youth a grateful shade.
Thus shall the Orphan whom your bounty rears,
Acquit his debt; when with revolving years,
His bosom glowing, and his strength mature,
He shall for you each arduous toil endure:

* *Note.*—Rowe's 'Fair Penitent' still kept the stage in those days. See Clarissa Harlowe.

In Peace, your commerce and your arts extend;
In War, your empire and your rights defend.
Yet not the Orphan singly thanks your care;
Not he alone, whose sire once bore his share
Of glorious danger in the fields of strife,
Where winning honor, he resigned his life:
Nor mourn'd th' exchange, nor at his fate repin'd,
Nor sigh'd, save for the infant left behind.
Not he alone—a far more numerous train
hall bless your bounty, and your praise sustain:
or with the Orphan, see the offspring stand
f those who live to die when you command;
nd fearless die, since whom they leave behind,
/ill here, they know, a kind Asylum fi

The fullness of the house on this occasion does infinite credit to the liberal sentiments and humane feelings of the Settlement, as it evinces their readiness to give support to an institution which has for its object the preservation of a numerous train of helpless children, the offspring of our European Soldiers, who, before this establishment, were for the most part suffered to lead lives of ignorance and vice in the Barracks, but who, being now under suitable masters, brought up in the principles of virtue, and instructed in the common branches of learning, will, it is presumed, instead of being a disgrace to the English name, become useful members of the State.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1786.

"Certain accounts are received of the death of Tippoo.* It is said that he had ordered his troops to storm a fort, which they either thought impracticable, or not choosing to attempt, one of his men stabbed him in the back, and he fell, after having received several musket balls in his body. In my next, I hope to be able to give you a more particular account."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1786.

Madras Courier, February 1st, 1786.

We hear that on Sunday last, the 22nd instant, there were great rejoicings at Pondicherry. In the morning was performed the ceremony

* See page 147. Erroneous, and acknowledged so afterwards by the Editor.

of giving a new set of colors to the Regiment de Bourbon, commanded by Colonel De'Frene. The Regiment was afterwards reviewed by Brigadier General Cossigny, and a grand dinner given on the occasion by the Colonel and Officers attached to it. In the afternoon the Te Deum was sung, by orders from the Court of France, upon the happy delivery of Her Majesty, and the birth of a Prince, who is entitled the Duke of Normandy. The troops were under arms; and at sun-set were fired the usual salutes of guns and musketry. The house of every individual was illuminated. A ball and supper was given by the Governor to the Settlement.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23RD, 1786.

Extract of a letter from Tutacorin.

The embassy from His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, to the Governor of Ceylon, on the subject of the pearl fishery, has occasioned some warm altercations amongst the politicians; the one party espousing the Nabob's right agreeable to ancient usage, and the other urging that as long-established custom becomes law, he can have no kind of pretensions to it, since the Dutch have for these many years enjoyed the sole trade in this valuable article undisputed by any one. It is said that if the terms respecting the fishery be agreed upon, it will be with a proviso that an augmentation in the linen manufacture be allowed to take place in the vicinity of this Settlement; but the general belief is that the negociation will not succeed.

Extract of a letter from Tellicherry.

The report of the Nabob Tippoo Sultan's death was propagated with so much confidence, and corroborated by such a variety of connected circumstances at this place, that it gained implicit belief; however, we are now fully convinced to the contrary.

And the conviction carries with it a severe stroke on our commercial interest, as a variety of obstacles are thrown in the way of staple commodities, of sandal wood, pepper, and cardamoms, that amount almost to a prohibition.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1786.

To the Printer.

SIR,—I congratulate the Subscribers to the General Bank on having effected its establishment by their vigorous efforts and steady perseverance.

The little malice of faction endeavoured to rear its head, but was soon crushed and overwhelmed with mortification and disappointment. Ignorance and error characterized the weak attempt.

The diffusion of public credit is the soul and essence of commerce in every well-regulated State. It is to this alone our country owes its wealth and its greatness; and every Briton feels and acknowledges the grateful truth.

An Englishman removed to a distant situation from his native country, not only carries with him the birthright of his liberty, but the activity and liberality of his mind induce him to communicate and render, as universal as possible, those circumstances of civilization which have tended to the prosperity and aggrandisement of his own nation. Such must have been the motives that actuated the Subscribers to the present Bank, whose ample fortunes in general prohibit the idea that avarice, or the desire of gain, had any share in directing their conduct. It is an institution which has been long and loudly called for in this country, where a number of individuals, from whose exertions and industry the community might have derived the greatest benefit, have been prevented from following the bent of their genius and inclination by the fetters imposed on credit. By the class of men I have mentioned, I mean Free Merchants, who have, by the wise and prudent policy of the India Company, been patronized and encouraged; for even the great investments of the Company do not afford constant employment for the industrious manufacturer; and should he continue idle, his own situation and that of his family must fail, and the public perhaps be deprived of many useful men. But these evils are prevented by the supplemental aid of the Free Merchant, who, while he is honestly enriching himself, is rendering essential service to his protectors. These are part of the benefits which will be made more permanent and universal by the extension of credit.

It is also a great recommendation of the institution of the General Bank that it will render the operations of business throughout the different settlements of India easy and expeditious. New sources of trade and commerce may be explored, and the acquisitions of fame and wealth to the India Company increased in proportion. Perhaps, even the Government of this country itself may, in some emergencies, feel the benefits of this institution.

I know not what are the intentions of the Directors of this Bank; but, as an individual merely viewing the structure, I conceive that its importance entitles it to the sanction and approbation of the British legislature, if the application shall be thought necessary. Independent

of the necessity, I should consider it connected with the utility and dignity of the institution to have this super-eminent testimony in its favor.

I am, Sir, &c.,
BENEVOLUS.

THURSDAY, MAY 4TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

We are happy in having it in our power to inform our readers of a successful instance of inoculation in this climate. ' The managers of the Orphan Society, about two months ago, agreed that all the children under their charge, who had not already had the small-pox, should be inoculated, and they requested Mr. Nasmyth, Surgeon, who is appointed to the Station by the Governor General and Council, to perform the operation. Our correspondent acquaints us that fifty-three children who were inoculated have had the disorder, and are now perfectly recovered; but out of nine who took the disorder in the natural way, three have died. These children escaped Mr. Nasmyth's most minute observation, and indeed it is not to be wondered at, when we consider the very great number he had to examine. Every individual, but particularly the Army, must feel much pleasure in observing this amongst many instances of the care and attention of the managers of this humane institution.

THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

' Handel's Messiah' was performed on Thursday last with astonishing success. The songs and recitatives would have been applauded on any theatre in Europe; and the management of the choruses exceeded every expectation. Equal praise is due to the instrumental performers, who entered perfectly into the spirit of the composer, and to a refined taste, added the most correct execution.

In short, it was a most delicious treat to the lovers of musick, and they will certainly consider themselves much indebted to the gentlemen of the orchestra for indulging them with a repetition this evening.

The Honorable Charles Stuart, in pursuance of the orders by the Talbot, presides over the new Commercial Board. The other Members

are William Barton, Jacob Rider, William Rooke, and Nathaniel Bateman, Esquires. Captain Peter Murray, Adjutant General. Captain William Scott, Deputy Adjutant General. Lieutenant Colonel Allan Macpherson, Quarter Master General. Captain Samuel Dyer, Deputy Quarter Master General.

On Sunday last, the Jury delivered their verdict on the indictment which had been presented in the June Sessions of 1785, by Praun Kissen Singh, the son of the Dewan Gunga Govind Sing, against Ramchunder Sein and Gopee Nazir for a conspiracy. The trial commenced on the 21st of December last, and has occupied the Court 40 complete days; its progress having been frequently interrupted by the sickness of jurors, and other inevitable causes.

The indictment contained four counts. The first charges that the defendants maliciously conspiring with Gholaum Asshruff to deprive Praun Kissen Singh, who was Naib or Deputy of the Dewan of the Committee of Revenue, and Naib Canongo, of his good name, to remove him from his offices, and to bring him into danger of his life, and forfeiture of his goods, did falsely and wickedly accuse him of having aided and assisted Gholaum Asshruff in forging and uttering certain false receipts called Fouzdary Kubbuzes, with an intent to defraud the United Company, and that they did frame a certain petition or Arzi, containing such false and wicked accusations, and did present the same to the Governor General.

The second count charges that, with the intention aforesaid, they did cause and procure three Natives of Bengal to appear and give false evidence against Praun Kissen Singh before a Commission which sat at Chitpoor, and which had been appointed to investigate the grounds of the suspicions entertained against the said Gholaum Asshruff.

The third and fourth are like the first and second, except only that they do not charge the defendants with any intentions against the life of the prosecutor.

It appears that in the month of August 1782, a man named Gholaum Asshruff, who had acted as a Vakeel of the Fouzdar of Hidjelee, was apprehended on a suspicion of having obtained considerable sums of money from the Company's Treasury, by means of Fouzdary Kubbuzes forged in the name of the Nabob Mosuffur Jung. The Nabob presided over the Fouzdary or Criminal Courts, and these Kubbuzes were the drafts which he gave to the several Officers of those Courts for the amount of their salaries and disbursements.

The investigation of these suspicions against Gholaum Asshruff was committed to Mr. Willes, the then Remembrancer of the Criminal Courts. Prompted by whatever motives, Gholaum Asshruff accused Praun Kissen Singh of a participation in his guilt. Mr. Willes failed not to examine with great diligence all the circumstances of the charge, and after an enquiry which had employed him above a month, and to the truth and impartiality of which he has since made oath, he delivered his report to the Board. In this he confirms the suspicions against Gholaum Asshruff, and entirely acquits Praun Kissen Singh.

It should be here observed, that this enquiry and report of Mr. Willes were not suffered to be read in evidence at the trial, as he was not in Court to prove them.

When Mr. Willes had closed his report, which was before the end of 1782, Gholaum Asshruff was committed a prisoner to the New Fort, where he remained without any effort on his own part to procure a trial, and forgotten probably by Government, till about December 1784. He then employed his agents to apply for an Habeas Corpus. The writ issued on the 10th of February. He was first brought up on the 9th of March, and was remanded on the 25th, it having been determined, after much argument, that he was amenable to the Fouzdary, or Criminal Courts of the country. Early in February, the Arzi, or petition, laid in the indictment, was presented in his name to the present Governor General. In this Arzi he did not adhere to the charges which he had made before Mr. Willes, but now accused the Dewan, as well as his son. To investigate the whole subject, a Special Commission, consisting of Messrs. Charles Wilkins, James Grant, Jonathan Duncan, and John White, was constituted by the Board. These gentlemen opened their commission on the 12th day of April, having been first sworn to the faithful execution of it. Their proceedings display great ability and uncommon diligence. They followed Gholaum Asshruff through all his charges, and carefully examined every witness and every record to which either his suggestions or their own recollection pointed in support of them. Finding, however, that all the evidence which had been adduced to maintain the charges invariably disproved them, they told Gholaum Asshruff on the 23rd May that they would allow him fifteen days more for the production of other witnesses, and that if he did not then substantiate his charges, they should report their proceedings to the Board.

On the 7th June Gholaum Asshruff produced three witnesses, but after a short examination, they were found to have been all suborned for the purpose. The Commissioners reported this discovery to the Board. The Board laid it before Sir John Day, the Advocate General, and [illegible]

advised that the witnesses and their accomplices should be prosecuted. Two of them were accordingly brought to trial at that Sessions, and one was convicted. The Commissioners continued their enquiry, and in August last made their reports to the Board, fully acquitting the Dewan and his son of all the charges which had been alledged against them.

When the false witnesses were detected at Chitpoor, the Dewan and his son were confirmed in a belief which they had before entertained, that Gholaum Asshruff, in all the charges he had brought against them, was an instrument only in the hands of others; and under this conviction, Praun Kissen seems to have preferred the present indictment against Ram Chunder Sein and Gopee Nazir.

In the course of the trial, 78 witnesses, besides several records and original papers, were produced and examined. The nature of Fouzdary Kubbuzes, and the mode of issuing and paying them, were clearly proved. To give the full substance even of this single head of evidence would greatly exceed the limits of our Paper. It was proved that the Committee and other Officers of the Revenue were, by an order of the Board, generally directed to pay all the Kubbuzes which the Nabob should draw for the expenses of the Criminal Courts; that the Dewan never had any list of the establishment for these Courts, till after the discovery of the forgeries; that the Nabob always sent the Kubbuzes inclosed in a letter from himself to the President of the Committee, who, it was proved, understood the Persian language full as well as the Dewan; that Kubbuzes were never brought to the Dewan till they had been first signed both by the President and Accountant General; that the letter of advice which covered the Kubbuzes, and which alone bore the Nabob's seal, was never at any time shown to the Dewan, but always kept by the President or his Moonshy; that, in fact, the Dewan had never seen one of the forged Kubbuzes till after the frauds were detected, and that his signature to them had been forged as well as the Nabob's. That his son, who acted for him in his absence, had never passed more than two of the forged Kubbuzes; that this happened when he first came into office, and that he might have well mistaken the Nabob's signature, as he had never seen him write.

The Jury were almost thirty hours in forming their verdict. They first retired to consider it about half after one on Saturday, and did not deliver it till about seven on Sunday evening. They once consulted the Court, and twice came in with informal verdicts. They at length agreed in the following verdict:—

"We find Gopee Nazir not guilty on either count. We find Ram "Chunder Sein guilty of combining with Gholaum Asshruff to prepare

" and deliver a Persian Arzi, as stated in the 3rd count." But as they thought he might have some grounds for supposing Praun Kissen Sing to be guilty of some of the charges in the said Arzi, they strongly recommend him to the mercy of the Court. The Court took fresh recognizances for the appearance of Ram Chunder Sein, and deferred their judgment till a future day.

Counsel for the Prosecutor, Mr. Davies, Mr. Sealy, and Mr. Thompson.

For Defendant, Ram Chunder Sein, Mr. Dunkin, and Mr. Church.

For Gopee Nazir, Mr. Dunkin and Mr. Young.

THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1786.

Extract of a letter from Poonah, dated 8th April 1786.

The latest advices from the Allied Army mention that Nana had crossed the Krishna in company with the Nizam, and that a body of Holkar's troops having seized on an elephant and about 100 horses belonging to the detachment commanded by Boorhaneeddeen, brother to one of Tippoo's wives, had been pursued, and obliged to relinquish the elephant and 80 of the horses. Also that Tippoo is marching with a large force to oppose the Allies. The Nizam, as usual, is colder than lukewarm, and the Mahratta Chieftains seem to have lost the spirit of enterprise. The whole season has passed away without one achievement, which has not a little disgusted the politicians at Poonah.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

The heat of the weather having been of late unusually severe, the Honorable the Governor General has supposed that it would be most agreeable to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that he should postpone the entertainment on account of His Majesty's birth-day. It is therefore put off to the first week in December.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1786.

For the Calcutta Gazette.

In the Diary of Lord Melcombe,* lately published, is the following passage :—

1751, *June 27th.*—" This morning I wrote to the Duke of New-" castle, inclosing Colonel Milles's Memorial, who is in the Emperor's

* *Note.*—Well known as Bubb Doddington.

"service as Duke of Tuscany. The Memorial sets forth that the "Ostend Company brought two Settlements, Banquibazar and Covelon, "of the Mogul: a rebel seized the province of Bengal in 1744, and "took Banquibazar from the Emperor's Governor. He desires the King "to assist him, either in re-taking the province with the consent of, and "for the Mogul, or in making war upon the usurper, who took and still "retains his forts; he submits to the King entirely the share and disposi-"tion of the gains, and the plan of expedition.

"This plan was attempted about six years ago, and cost the Em-"peror £15,000, and we prevented its execution at the instigation of "the East India Company. Mr. Milles assures me that the province of "Bengal is the richest in the known world; that he knows where to lay "his hands on fifty millions sterling; that he can make himself master "of it with 1,500 men (and he designs to carry no more), which the "Emperor will furnish; all that he demands of us is shipping and stores, "&c., enough to carry them, to be added to the three ships which the "Emperor now has, and which he bought for this expedition before. at "the time when we disappointed it."

This reminds me of Colonel Milles who came out a Subaltern in the Ostend Company's service, but finding, on his arrival, that Company ruined, became a soldier of fortune. He enlisted a small body of Europeans, which he trained to some guns; and the whole country of Bengal being thrown into confusion by the Marhattas, engaged to escort the salt fleets to Assam. This business he carried on for some years, and being fortunately there when a rebellion broke out, the King sent to him for assistance. He marched, and the rebellion was quelled. The King always expressed a great regard for him, gave him advantages in trade, but did not wish him to establish himself in his country.

When the Ostend Company was expelled Bengal in 1744, he was obliged to leave it also. Being a good soldier, he had learnt to despise the military of this country, and thought it might be conquered by a small body of Europeans. On his return to Europe, he formed plans, and endeavoured to get them put in execution. He applied to the Court of London, but the event being put upon the consent and concurrence of the East India Company, they damped it, though it is not improbable, the plan on which Colonel Caroline Scot, who had met Milles at the Princess of Wales's Court, was sent out, was a part of it.

The last I heard of Milles was from Mr. Barton, who returned to India overland in 1758, and was well received by him at Florence, where he was then a General Officer in the service of the Grand Duke.

NESTOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 27TH, 1786.

Yesterday morning the Judges of the Supreme Court fined Ram Chunder Sein five thousand Sicca Rupees, in consequence of the verdict delivered by the jury on the 15th of May, and which was as follows:— "We find Gopee Nazir not guilty on either count We find Ram "Chunder Sein guilty of combining with Gholaum Ashruff to prepare "and deliver a Persian Arzi, as stated in the 3rd count." But as they thought he might have some grounds for supposing Praun Kissen Sing to be guilty of some of the charges in the said Arzi, they strongly recommend him to the mercy of the Court.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1786.

Earl Cornwallis has conducted himself, since his appointment, with singular reserve. To the numerous solicitations which have been poured in upon him from all quarters, he has given the most peremptory refusal, and has informed his friends that it is his determined purpose not to make any arrangements, nor to give any appointments, until he is seated in his Government. The noble Earl takes out but three friends, Colonel Ross, who is to be his Secretary, Captain Halden, and Captain Maddox.

Colonel Tarleton has come home in the prospect of securing an appointment from Lord Cornwallis, but the Colonel has received the same answer with all the other applicants, that the noble Lord had it not in his power to make a single appointment in England.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1786.

Lately was determined in the Supreme Court a suit instituted in the year 1775 by Colonel Briscoe, Mr. Petrie, Major Bevan, and Mr. John Miller, Administrator of Anthony Sloan, deceased, against Messrs. Barwell and Grant, Attornies constituted by the agents for the distribution of a donation of twenty-five lakhs of Rupees, given in the year 1763, by virtue of a treaty entered into with the Company, by Meer Mahommed Jaffir Ally Khan, for reinstating him in the Subahdaree of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, by the deposal of Meer Mahommed Cossim Ally Khan, and as a compensation to the Officers and Soldiers employed in the expedition, as well as in lieu of plunder.

The object of the complainants was to establish their right to the shares of Subaltern Officers in the distribution of the donation.

Soon after the treaty, a Committee of Officers for the purpose of carrying it into execution, was held at Doudnaghur, and by their proceed-

ings it appeared a mode of distribution had been adopted, by which Colonel Briscoe and Mr. Petrie were allowed only double Volunteer's share (813 Arcot Rupees), and that Major Bevan and Mr. Sloan were entirely excluded from any share whatever.

The complainants insisted these proceedings were partial, and suited to the interest of the Committee themselves, and that the complainants having severally assisted in the expedition by the Commissions they held, were entitled to the shares of Subalterns (7,500 Arcot Rupees). To this the defendants answered that the original contract was without consideration, and therefore void; that he, Nabob, was the person most interested, and that the Court had not power to determine the rights of an independent prince; that the Committee was formed according to Military usage, and that their acts were binding on the Army; that the Nabob had sanctioned them by his approval; that Briscoe and Petrie having received double Volunteer's shares, were barred from any further claim; and Bevan and Sloan were excluded by a decree in the Mayor's Court in a cause by which they had agreed to submit their claims.

To this defence it was replied by the Counsel who led for the complaints, that the consideration to the Nabob was full, valuable, and adequate; that he had made an absolute grant to the Army to be employed in the expedition, without any reservation of a right to sanction or direct the distribution of it, and therefore could not interfere; that the complaints had done no act abandoning their right; that when a man, ignorant of his right, should receive less than his due, and give a receipt, it would not, even at common law, much more in equity, bar him from recovering his right; that one of the suits by which Bevan and Sloan had agreed to rest their claims was determined in the Court of Appeals in favor of their right.

The Judges were unanimously of opinion that all the complainants were entitled to Subaltern's shares, with interest from October 1764, and decreed accordingly, deducting what Petrie and Briscoe had received.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Sealy were Counsel for the complainants; and for the defendants, Mr. Dunkin and Mr. Church. Solicitor for the complainants, Mr. Stockhouse Tolfrey, and for the defendants, Mr. Peat.

[*India Gazette.*]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 17

Calcutta.

The two Secretaries have received orders to attend at the Government House, in town, at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, to introduce the

Civil Servants of the Company to the Right Honorable the Governor General.

On Monday last arrived in the river the Right Hon'ble the Earl Cornwallis, and on Tuesday morning he came on shore. His Lordship was met at the water-side by a party of the Body Guard; from thence he walked into the Fort, where he was received by the late Governor General with every respect due to the dignity of his rank and character.

The troops were under arms, and received His Lordship as their future Commander-in-Chief with all the Military honors. His Lordship's commission investing him with the extensive powers of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, was then read, after which he retired to breakfast, when several gentlemen had the honor of being introduced to His Lordship.

With Lord Cornwallis came Mr. Shore, (though indisposition prevented him from attending His Lordship in person,) Colonel Ross, Captain Haldane, and Mr. Madden, a nephew of His Lordship.

We hear the Reverend Mr. Johnson has received authority from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury for consecrating our new Church,* together with an Act of Consecration drawn up by His Lordship for that purpose.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1786.

Extract of a private letter from London, dated April 29, 1786.

People here are fully persuaded of your loyalty. I hope and trust that the amendments show that Government does not conceive our Asiatic Colonists unworthy of attention; the nomination of such popular characters as Lord Cornwallis and Sir Archibald Campbell to the principal Governments, will reconcile you to such obnoxious parts as still remain.

The attention of the Ministry and the public at large is entirely absorbed in Mr. Hastings' impeachment by Mr. Burke. It has been carried on very seriously, and is now brought to rather an awful crisis. You will see the particulars by the papers. I heartily wish that Mr. Hastings may triumph over the apparent malevolence of his adversaries. He has been usually considered as a man of integrity, and I believe it will be gratifying to the public in general if he goes through the fiery ordeal unimpaired.

Note.—The old Cathedral.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1786.

Government House, September 20th, 1786.

Lord Cornwallis will be ready to receive such gentlemen as wish to call upon him, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between eight and ten in the morning, till further notice, beginning on Tuesday next. And he requests that those gentlemen who happen to have private business with him on the intermediate days, will be so obliging as to state it in writing, addressed to himself, or to either of his Secretaries.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

On Saturday afternoon, died, after a few days' illness, Henry Vansittart, Esq., universally beloved, admired, and lamented. In him the Company have lost a faithful and most able servant, to whose integrity and indefatigable assiduity they are principally indebted for the success which has attended Mr. Hastings' plan for the manufacture of salt, whereby the revenues have been increased 50 lacks of Rupees per annum. The natives who were placed under his orders and protection, looked up to him as their common father, and always found him ready to hear their complaints, accommodate their differences, and redress their wrongs.

His domestic virtues were such as might be expected from his public character: a dutiful son, an affectionate husband, a fond parent, and a sure and active friend.

With an intimate knowledge of the Greek and Latin classicks, he possessed an elegant taste for oriental writings, and was eminently learned in the Arabick and Persian languages. He translated several poems from the Arabick, and, from the Persian, the history of the first ten years of Alumgeer; and had he been spared to the world some time longer, we might have expected from him a complete and authentick history of that interesting reign, with other useful works. He was one of the brightest ornaments of the Asiatic Society, and some of his valuable tracts, we understand, are to be published amongst their Transactions.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1786.

We are sorry to observe such an unaccountable delay in bringing to maturity the regulations regarding the servants. The warmth with which this business was at first undertaken, and the respectable names

which composed the Committee, promised a very different prospect, and gave us a right, indeed, to hope, that long ere now, we should have reapt the benefit of their labors.

The nuisances which this laudable attempt was intended to abolish, exist at this moment with undiminished, if not increasing force, to which it may scarce be too much to advance, that the supine mode in which the overtures towards their suppression has been conducted, has somewhat contributed. Would the Committee fulfil the engagements for which, indeed, it stands pledged to the publick, there is not, we are persuaded, the smallest doubt, that their deliberations would have the most unlimited sanction of the present Government, for carrying into effect a measure fraught with so much public utility. The nuisances in the streets are of late loudly and generally complained of. Dirt and rubbish of every kind are permitted to lie before the doors of the inhabitants in a most slovenly and offensive manner: Nay, in certain streets where new buildings are erecting, great quantities of bricks, &c., are piled up on the very middle of them, to the great inconveniences of passengers, whether on foot, in palankeens, or carriages; surely these abuses will deserve the attention of the police, and we are somewhat astonished that they should have been hitherto so totally overlooked.

The establishment of a Settlement on Pulo Penang or Prince of Wales' Island, will certainly turn out very advantageous to the trade and commerce of India, if proper attention be paid to its prosperity, of which, under the present vigilant Government of this country, there seems no doubt. As a mart for all the trade from this country to China and the eastward, it will be of singular use, but considered in a more national light, and since the unfortunate surrender of Trincomalee, in case of a future war, it holds out a safe place for our fleet to wood and water at, instead of their being necessitated to go round to Bombay, and to be absent from the defence of the Bay of Bengal for four or five months every year. We have had too recent experience of a want of a port on this side of India to neglect a situation which points a remedy for so great an evil.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1786.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—By inserting the accompanying verses, you will oblige one who has the honor of signing himself

SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
BAINOM*

Ad Populos Indiæ in adventum Comitis Cornwallis.

Felices populi! quod vestram adventus in oram,
Talis homo leges justitiamque dare,
Qualis Gornwallis, generoso sanguine natus,
Atque ipse Anglicæ nobilitatis honos.
Non illum traxit regnandi dira cupido,
Non auri turpis divitiæque fames:
Sed famam cupiens, otiumque ignobile spernens,
Littora ad hœc altum per mare tendit iter;
Reddat ut imperü vires, quondamque vigorem,
Servitüque tui solvat iniqua juga.
O fugite hinc turbæ, procul O! procul ite togatæ,
Nunc vis nulla dolis muneribusve manet,
En! nunc justitiæ (custode haud milite) templi,
Auratâ pandunt se sine clave fores!

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1786.

Last week a long examination took place before the Judges of the Supreme Court, into the conduct of the Gaoler towards an Officer in the Company's Service, confined for debt, who had made a complaint to the Right Honorable the Governor General of ill-treatment. Many of the prisoners were called as evidence on the part of the accuser and accused, and the whole enquiry was not closed till sun-set. The Judges fully acquitted the Gaoler of the charge, and declared he was fully justified in putting the accuser in irons, as he had been endeavouring to disturb the peace of the gaol, and execute a mutiny among the prisoners. They reprimanded the accuser for his ill-behaviour, and advised him in future to alter his conduct. It was much to the credit of the Gaoler, that many of the prisoners gave a voluntary testimony to his general good conduct and to the restless and turbulent temper and disposition of the complainant.

* *Note.*—Probably *Benam*, or one writing under a name not his own.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1786.

A correspondent has favored us with the following account of the state of the Garrison of Fort Saint George forty years ago:—

State of the Garrison of Fort Saint George: Europeans in Madras Garrison, as by the Muster Rolls, September 1st, 1746 - 300

Deduct.

Portuguese Sentinels, vagabond deserters from the Military and Ships at Goa, the worst men in the world for the service at that time	23
Lewis Caldirra, a Sentinel, a Country Portuguese - - -	1
Anthony De-Cruz Rollier, ditto - - - - -	1
Jacob DeRozario and Michael DeRozario, two drummers, slave boys - - - - - - -	2
Hannibal Julian, a Black sent from England - - -	1
Luke Scheilds, a Fleming in prison for corresponding with the French, and assisting the prisoners to escape - - -	1
Adrian Miller, deserted - - - - - -	1
Sergeants upon the Rolls, not in the service - - -	3
Sentinel, ditto - - - - -	1
	34
	266

Deduct.

In the hospital, as by the Surgeon's monthly report of September 1st, 1746, and his certificate - - - -	34
More who ought to have been there, old men and boys, at least -	32
	66

Remains, exclusive of the twenty-three Portuguese first mentioned, Europeans, supposed to be good and effective, British subjects and foreigners, Protestants and Catholics, including Commission Officers - - - - - -	200
Lieutenants - - - - - - -	3
Ensigns - - - - - - -	7
Drums - - - - - - -	6
Sergeants, Corporals, and Sentinels - - -	184
	200

First Lieutenant Peter Eckman, an ignorant superannuated Swede, was a common soldier fifty years ago, became afterwards a Sergeant at Fort Saint David's, and for certain services got an Ensign's commission, then a Lieutenant's, and by length of life became the first.

* Second Lieutenant John Holland, a gentleman about forty years of age, of great honor and spirit, and many other amiable qualities, but never saw any other service than upon the (hitherto) peaceable parades of Madras and Saint David.

† Third Lieutenant Rodolphus Gingen, a Swiss gentleman, and as brave a one, I believe, as any of his nation, of great honor, and some experience, having seen actions in the service of the Princes of Europe.

One Ensign was a Sergeant in the Troops here, came out from the Company six or seven years ago as an Ensign, and, I believe, may be a good Garrison Officer.

These Ensigns were a few years ago common soldiers, rose to be Sergeants, and were chosen out of that rank as vacancies fell, but never saw other service than that of relieving the Guards.

One Ensign has been sent to England since the loss of Madras, on suspicion of having correspondence with the enemy.

One Ensign had been a common soldier many years back under the Duke of Marlborough, and since in India, quite superannuated.

‡ One Ensign, a very promising youth.

The Sergeants and Corporals cannot be supposed to be very well qualified, since the second and third Lieutenants have often complained, they could scarce pick a man out of their Companies fit for either trust.

The Topasses, of which the major part of the Garrison consisted, every one that knows Madras, knows to be a black, degenerate, wretched race of the ancient Portuguese, as proud and bigotted as their ancestors, lazy, idle, and vicious withal, and for the most part as weak and feeble in body as base in mind. Not one in ten possessed of any of the necessary requisites for a soldier.

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* This gentleman commanded as Major at Calcutta, and died there before the attack of that place by Suraj-u-Dowlah.

† Gingen served on the Coast with great credit, as Orme testifies.

‡ Afterwards General Joseph Smith, a most gallant Officer.

[*Note.*—These notes are in the original.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1786.

On Monday morning the Right Honorable the Governor General accompanied His Excellency the Nawab into the Fort, where he viewed the Fortifications, Arsenal, &c. The Great Guns were exercised, and several Shells thrown, at which His Excellency expressed much satisfaction. One of the Shells accidentally burst, but, we are happy to say, no accident happened. His Excellency, we hear, gave an entertainment to the Governor General last night at his house at Chitpore.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1786.

The farce of 'Who is the Dupe' and the musical entertainment of the 'Padlock' are intended for our next Theatrical amusements. The part of Leonora will, we hear, be performed by the gentleman who gave so satisfactory a proof of his vocal abilities in the 'Critic;' and as these pieces must prove highly agreeable to the public, we hope they will soon be got up.

While we agree with the public in general in the commendations bestowed on the very accurate performance of the 'Critic,' and heartily concur in the wish to be indulged with a second representation of that favorite piece, we cannot avoid suggesting, though with infinite deference to the Director of the Theatre, who is indefatigable in the department which he so ably fills, that the Tragedies of Hamlet, Zara, Venice Preserved, and Macbeth, stand very high in the public estimation, and that they anxiously hope to see him fill some of the principal characters in these Tragedies during the continuance of the cold season. Among many other Comedies and Farces also, we beg leave to remind him that 'All the World's a Stage' is a very favorite one of the latter description, and that one of the characters is a Chef-d'œuvre of an invaluable performer, whom the Calcutta Stage will soon be deprived of.

A correspondent, finding that the Grand Vauxhall representation is once more announced, recommends it seriously to the projector of that amusement to fulfil amply his engagements to the public. They may not always be so passive as on the last occasion. Repeated inattentions of such a nature, which border upon insult, may have unpleasant consequences, even in this country, where liberality prevails with unbounded sway.

We hear the Right Honorable the Governor General being engaged to His Excellency the Nawab on the night of the last play, ordered a very handsome apology to be made to the gentlemen of the Theatre for the impossibility of His Lordship's being present;—an instance of that polite attention which, in the most minute matters, is so conspicuous in His Lordship's character.

Two plans for carrying the intended regulations respecting the servants' wages into execution have been produced at the last General Committee, which occasioned a difference of opinion in the gentlemen present; it was agreed that both should be sent to the different Members, in circulation, for the particular investigation, as well of those who were, as of those who were not present; and that another Meeting should be fixed for the third of next month, to determine which of the plans should be laid before the public.

Mr. Carter has the honor to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that his Lottery begins drawing on Thursday the 14th instant, at his house in Council Street, where he hopes to have the pleasure of seeing them, whether subscribers or not; in the mean time the Pictures may be seen and Tickets delivered.

And those who have already subscribed are respectfully requested to pay in their subscriptions to the Bengal Bank, where their Tickets are deposited.

We understand a very elegant Supper and Ba... ... ...he course of next month by the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, previous to which a Lodge will be held at some convenient house, from whence, we hear, the Brethern will walk in procession to the Old Court House, where the entertainment will be given. The uncommon and indefatigable attention of the present Grand Master will, we doubt not, restore the craft in this country to its ancient splendour.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1786.

We hear His Majesty has been pleased to confer the dignity of Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter on the Right Honorable the Earl Cornwallis, and that of Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain, on John Macpherson, Esq.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1786

For the Calcutta Gazette.

On hearing that a certain beautiful young lady intended to retire to Europe to take the veil.

And canst thou, Margaret, then forsak
Each gaudy Beau and chattering Rake,
That flutters round thy chair:
Canst thou despise love's tender tale,
And take, in opening youth, the veil,
Like Virgins in despair.

Sweet child of nature! shall the bloom,
In its first dawning, seek a tomb,
That might adorn a throne.
Wilt thou obscure those radiant eyes,
Which might, like Planets, grace the skies,
If there their splendour shone.
Methinks I hear thee sighing say,
"I would not give these charms a prey,
"To gloomy cloistered aisles;
Nor would I at cold altars sigh,
Nor waste a life to learn to die,
"And change for tears, these smil...
But that among the youthful troop,
Who at my feet in flattery stoop,
"Bow, ogle, cringe, and sigh;
I cannot mark one generous youth,
In whom my heart may hope for truth,
When age and sorrow's nigh.
'Tis the complexion of the times,
Sincerity and truth are crimes,
"And fond affection's folly;
True, men at Beauty's feet still kneel,
But talk of love they never feel,
"Yet swear their faith most holy.
'Tis vanity inspires the flame,
They love, because on Beauty's fame,
"Their own may chance to rise.
They love, that fluttering through the throng,
They hear the whisper pass along,
"And fix the wandering eyes."
re these thy reasons? sweet, farewell!
o, seek in peace thy cloister'd cell;
oo truly hast thou set to view
ur modern swains in trifling hue;
/ith thee shall innocence retire,
ure candour, and truth's steady fire.
nd Beauty's Queen, on thy sad bower,
hall weeping strew each spring-born flo
nd when thy sparkling eyes grow dim,
nd death shall chill each tender limb,
he, with her gentle boy, shall mourn,
nd virgin fairies guard thy urn.

PART III

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1786.

To be Let.

That large and commodious Dwelling House lately occupied by G. Dandridge, Esq., adjoining the New Rooms; there are ten rooms on the second floor, with all necessary out-houses, and the whole calculated for a large family; rent Sicca Rupees 300 per month. Apply to Mr. Stone, at the New Rooms.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 178

By permission, Mr. Creighton has erected his large Hindostany Tent on the Calcutta Course for public breakfasts, by subscription, at two Gold Mohurs each for the season, which will be given twice in each week, to the end of March next.

Subscriptions are received at the Harmonic, and at the Tent, where the proposals are to be seen.

Mr. Creighton is encouraged to hope for success from the above plan by the countenance he has already met with, and should it prove agreeable to the Company resorting to the Stand, he shall spare no pains or trouble to render it as commodious as possible.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1786.

A Dinner will be prepared on the 27th instant at Mr. Creighton's Tent on the Calcutta Course, being the day of entrance for horses. The terms as before, viz., one Gold Mohur each.

It will be esteemed a favor of any Gentleman who wish to dine on the Course that day, to inform Mr. Creighton of it previously, that he may be a better judge what number of Gentlemen to provide for.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1786.

Masquerade.

The second will be on Tuesday the 31st of January 1786

Tickets to be had of Mr. Creighton, at the Harmonic, for non-subscribers, at two Gold Mohurs each.

It is requested that such Ladies and Gentlemen as wish to be accommodated with Masks and Dominos, will send for them to the Harmonic a day or two preceding the Masquerade, as the unavoidable hurry of business on that day will prevent Mr. Creighton paying that attention to orders which he could wish to do.

☞ Doors to be opened at 8 o'clock, Supper at 11.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1786.

Whereas I, John Ghent, being on the Race Ground on Monday, the 30th of January 1786, did, without provocation, strike Mr. Robert Hays, I, in this public manner, beg pardon of the said Mr. Hays for committing the aforesaid offence.

CALCUTTA,
15*th February* 1786. } JOHN GHENT.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1786.

be sold by Public Auction, by J. C. S. Queiros, on Monday next, h instant.

That commodious and elegant House formerly occupied by the late Edward Wheler, Esq., and at present tenanted by the Hon'ble Charles Stuart, at the monthly rent of Sicca Rupees 900, consisting of two halls, eight large chambers, with four open verandahs, a grand stair-case, and back stairs, closets, &c., all highly finished, and in complete repair. The first floor raised seven feet from the ground, and has under it eight excellent godowns.

The premises occupy three beegahs, fourteen cottahs, and six chittacks of ground. The detached offices are extensive and convenient, fit to accommodate a large family, and all pucka-built.

The conditions will be mentioned at the time of sale.

The house to be put up at one o'clock precisely.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1786.

To be Let, and entered on the 1*st of March.*

The Red House in the street leading to the Loll Dighee, at present occupied by Captain McLeod.

Monthly rent, four hundred Sicca Rupees, and taxes, if let by the month; or four hundred if let by the year.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1786.

To be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the 20th instant, by Joseph Queiros, at his Auction-room.

The whole of that valuable estate belonging to Mr. Samuel Oldham, situated to the southward of the old Riding School, and consisting of a most elegant and spacious House, formerly in the occupation of William Farquharson, Esq., at the monthly rent of 850 Sicca Rupees, and lately tenanted by Samuel Charters, Esq., consisting of two halls, twelve chambers, two open verandahs to the southward, and two close verandahs to the northward, with a portico, a grand stair-case, and two back stairs, all finished in the neatest style, and in complete repair.

The house and its offices, which are all pucka-built and of the best materials, have been finished only these two years. They cost above Sicca Rupees 75,000, and stand on one beegah, fifteen cottahs, and eight chittacks of ground.

ALSO

About three beegahs of ground to the east and south of the above-mentioned house, which will be sold in three different lots, particulars of which will be mentioned at the time of sale.

Conditions.

Sicca Rupees; one-third of the purchase money to be paid in one month from the day of sale, when possession of the premises will be given. Another third to be paid in six months, and the remaining third in nine months. The purchaser to grant a Mortgage Bond on the premises for the amount of the second and third payments, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum. In case of failure in the first payment, the premises will be re-sold on account of the purchaser, who must make good any loss arising from a re-sale.

The premises and Title-Deeds may be inspected at any time by application to Joseph Queiros.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1786.

Denmark Tavern and Hotel, Serampore.

Mr. Parr, who formerly kept the London Tavern, has taken the new upper-roomed house near the flag-staff in Serampore, directly facing

Barrackpore Cantonments, and fitted up the same in an elegant and convenient manner, both as an Hotel and Tavern. Gentlemen passing up and down the river may be accommodated with breakfast, dinner, supper, and lodging, and may depend on the charges being very reasonable, as his terms are ready money.

To prevent mistakes or imposition, the prices of every thing will be publicly placed in each of the rooms, with a daily bill of fare, &c., &c.

Dinners dressed and sent out at short notice; also liquors sold by the single dozen, for ready cash. A good Billiard Table and Coffee-room, with the Newspapers, &c.

An ordinary on Sundays at 3 Sicca Rupees each.

N. B.—The road from Serampore to Gyretty House is now repairing for carriages.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1786.

Calcutta Theatre.

On Tuesday next, April 4th, will be performed the farce of 'High Life Below Stairs,' to which will be added the Musical Entertainment of 'The Waterman'.

Boxes, 1 Gold Mohur. Pit, 8 Sicca Rupees.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1786.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Burrell and Gould, on Wednesday, the 2nd May, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

A large pucka-built Upper-roomed House, situate in Dhurumtollah, and lately rented to William Burke, Esq., at 500 Sicca Rupees per month, standing, with all the out-houses, upon one beegah, three cottahs, and four chittacks of ground. The house consists of a hall, four large bed rooms, and a verandah on the ground floor,* with front and back stair-cases; the out-houses consist of a Durwan's, a Bearer's, a Cook-room, a Bottle-coonah, a Godown, a Water-house, Stabling for four horses, and two Coach-houses, all brick built.

Conditions: Company's Paper, bonds excepted, taken at the discount of the day. The amount purchase to be paid in five days from the day of sale, or the premises will be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

* A hall, three bed rooms, and a verandah on the upper floor.

THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1786.

Calcutta Theatre.

This Evening, May 11th, will be performed 'The Oratorio of the Messiah,' for the benefit of Mr. Ferdinando.

Boxes, 1 Gold Mohur. Pit, 8 Sicca Rupees.

Tickets to be had at the

THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1786.

Wants a place as Gentleman's Valet,

A young man who can dress hair in the present taste. Would have no objection to attend upon Gentlemen to dress them by the month, upon very reasonable terms. A line addressed for C. W. F., No. 9 Durm Tullah, will meet with all due attention.

May 11th, 1786.

THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 178

Wants Place or Employment.

A young man who has been only a few days out of employ, and not wishing to lead an idle life, offers himself as Steward, or to superintend Buildings, &c., to any Gentlemen in Calcutta, or up the country. He can have an undeniable character from the Gentleman with whom he came from Europe, or from several Gentlemen in Calcutta. He can speak the country language tolerably well, and is capable of keeping house expences, &c. Any person whom this may suit will please to address a note to X. Y. to the care of the Printer, which will be duly atttended to.

N. B.—Exorbitant wages will not be required.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1786.

Now Landing,

ry Capital and Choice Assortment of Europe Goods,

Per Ship Phœnix.

The whole of Captain Rattray's Investment, purchased by Moore Sanders and Lacey, part or the whole of which will be exposed for sale at their Warehouse on Wednesday next.

☞ From the very quick passage of the Phœnix, (she having been little more than four months from England,) they have every reason to expect that the eatables and drinkables will be in the highest perfection.

Liquors.

English Claret.
Old Hock.
Old red Port.
Burgundy.
Hermitage Wine.
Herefordshire Cyder.
Perry.
Old Jamaica Rum.
Old Coniac Brandy.
Rum Shrub.
Raspberry and Cherry Brandy.
Porter in casks.
Ditto in bottles.
Small Ale.
Strong ditto.

Eatables.

Parmesan cheese.
Cheshire ditto.
Berkley ditto.
Double Gloucester ditto.
Pine ditto.
Bacon.
Hog's cheeks.
Hams.
Pickled tongues.
Salmon and Herrings.
Pearl barley.
Treble refined sugar.
Jordan almonds.
Bloom raisins, in jars.

Pickles.

French olives, in quarts.
Mushrooms, anchovies, samphire.
Capers and walnuts.
Best Durham mustard.
Mushroom ketchup, corach.
Quince sauce and lemon pickle.
Sallad oil, in pints and quarts.
Anchovy pickle.
White wine, elder, and Terragon vinegar.

Plate.

Silver-beaded waiters.
Pierced bread baskets
Silver coffee urns.
Ditto fish knives.
Tureen ladles.
Butter ladles.
Tea spoons and tongs.
Pierced oval salts.
Beaded solid bottle stands.
Goblets and dish crosses.
Beaded toast trays.
Vase shade candlesticks.
Engraved tea-pots.
Coffee ditto.
Silver sugar dishes, tureens.
Cruet stands, with glasses.
Pierced bottle labels.
Bracket candlesticks.
Chamber ditto.
Comfores and waiters.
Ink-stands and dish covers.
Snuffers and stands.

Wedgewood and Staffordshire Ware.

An elegant assortment.

Cutlery.

Black wood table knives and forks, with deserts and carvers to match.
Carved ditto with ditto
Silver feruled ditto.
Octagon ditto ditto.
Fluted ditto ditto.
White ivory ditto.
Green ivory ditto.
Penknives, an assortment.
Pruning knives.
Cork-screws and scissors.
Cast-steel razors, &c., &c.

Jewellery.

An elegant assortment of gentlemen's shoe-buckles.
Gold enamelled ear-rings.

Fancy rings and breast pins
Lockets and bracelets.
Gold watch chains and seals
An assortment of crosses.
Paste shoe and knee-buckles.
Tooth-pick cases.
Snuff boxes, &c., &c.
A very capital and choice assortment of fowling-pieces, fuzees, blunderbusses, and pistols by Jover.
Handsome repeating quarter clocks, with enamelled dials; plain gold watches, capped and jewelled, and horizontal ditto, warranted, by Brooksbank.
Fine Irish linen and sheeting.

Scales and Weights.

Large square end beams, gilt, fitted with steel square hooks, rings, and swivel-ropes, plated all round, &c., with weights.
Large hand scales, deep copper ditto, with brass weights.
Best diamond scales with weights, from 300 to 32 carats down.
Best large steel yards.
Factory maund weights.
A most capital collection of views and prints in hand.
Some burnished gold frames, from Boydell.
Ditto, without frames.

Stationery.

Imperial, royal, medium, thick post, thin post, demy, thick quarto post, ditto gilt, thin quarto post, and foolscap paper.
Marble-covered books.
Sealing wax and wafers.
Playing and message cards, and a variety of other articles.

Glass-ware.

Vase lamps with brackets, wrought boxes, glass knobs, and neat brass rims.
Extra long shades and lamps.
Table shades.
Large vase hall lamps, mounted and festooned, with balance weights, chains, and pullies.
Long shades, neatly bordered, with solid square pedestal feet, richly cut, and boxes.
Ditto, with brass feet and pillars.
Tumblers, goblets, and rummers.

Claret and wine glasses.
Butter basons, covers, and plates.
Jelly glasses and vails, an assortment, &c.

Confectionary from Hoffman.

Complete boxes, containing raspberry jam, red and black currant jelly, preserved green-gages, apricot jam, preserved sloes and cherries, brandy gages and cherries, in glass jars, ratafia, in cases.
Fine pigtail and shag tobacco.
Hardham's snuff in cannisters.
An assortment of superfine cambricks.

Gold Lace, &c.

Gold and silver thread.
Gold sattin binding, and brocade lace.
Gold and plated glimmer lace.
Rich gold vellum shoulder straps, with embroidered crescents and stars.
Crimson silk sashes.
An assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' embroidered muslin vests.
Gentlemen's embroidered sattin ditto.

Spurs and Bits.

Best plated elastic spurs.
Best flat side stirrups.
Portsmouth bits, assorted patterns.
Single check bradoons, sorted.
Hard and sharp bits, with bridoons for ditto.
Pelham and snaffle ditto.
Main and check brace buckles, door handles, &c.

Saddlery and Harness.

Best hunting saddles, with plated stirrups, &c.
Ladies ditto, with bridles.
Best plated buggy harness.
Brass mounted ditto.
Pembroke bridles, with plated buckles and ornaments.
Weymouth and Pelham ditto.
Martingales and surcingles.
Girths, and stirrup leathers.
Head stars and reins.
An assortment of whips.

Kitchen Furniture.

Large steam boilers and sauce-pans.
Fish-kettles, of different sizes.
Common sauce-pans.
Soup pots and stew pans.
Valencheers and dish covers.
Dressing boxes, with bottles.
Coffee and chocolate pots.
Tea-kettles.
Assortment of moulds.
Hanging and back lamps.
New fashioned hard metal water plates

Perfumery from Smyth's.

Violet, orris and plain hair powders.
Mareschal ditto.
Brown ditto.
Rose, orange-flower, and Mareschal Pomades, in pots.
Pomade divine.
Rose, jessamine, orange-flower, and Mareschal Pomade, in rolls.
Lavender-water, in pints and half-pints.
Hungary and Arquebusade water.
Amber and Bergamot wash-balls.
An assortment of combs.
Brushes for the hair.
Powder boxes and puffs.
Ruspini's dentifrice and tinctures.
Tooth-brushes and tooth-picks, &c., &c.
An elegant assortment of the most fashionable silks and brocades.

Hosiery.

Ladies' superfine silk hose, with cheven'd cloaks.
Ditto ditto cotton ditto.
Gentlemen's silk ditto.
Ditto cotton ditto.
Ditto thread ditto.
Silk gloves.

Hats.

Ladies' fine white beaver riding-hats, with gold bands and fringes.

Ladies' black riding ditto, trimmed with gold looping.
Men's fashionable black cocked hats.
Brown beaver ditto.
Ditto with green underside.
Assortment of children's ditto.
Cockades, &c., &c.

Fowling Tackle.

Powder flasks, with rising tops and silver shields.
Pistol flasks, sorted.
Leather magazine.
Shot belts, &c.
Turnscrews, &c., &c.

Garden Seeds.

A choice assortment.

Shoes and Boots.

A great assortment.

Trunks.

Nests of red leather flat top trunks.
Ditto of leather portmanteaus.
Bottling boots.
Trunks of different kinds.
Furniture and looking-glass.
Mahogany night tables.
Shaving stands.
Round card tables.
Pembroke ditto, with table feet and socket castors.
Shaving glasses.
Mahogany oval dressing-glasses, with crooked stands and toes.
Square pier glasses, in burnished gold frames.
Oval ditto, ditto.
Square dressing-glasses in ditto.
Oval ditto, ditto.
Purple wood inlaid card tables.
Cross-banded mahogany ditto.
Leather backgammon tables, complete.

Electrical Machines, &c.

Electrical machines of different sizes.
Double barrelled air-pumps.
Thermometers and perambulators.

Patent compass lamps.
Convex mirrors, &c.
Four and half feet achromatic telescopes, with two eye-pieces.

Skins and Hide

Bulgar hides.
Shamoney skins.
Yellow Spanish ditto.
Green, blue, and black ditto.
Red Morocco ditto.
Chaise hides.
Coach-roof ditto.

Iron Mongery.

6d., 8d., 10d., 20d., 24d., and 30d. nails.
Brass mortice locks.
Rabed fronted ditto.
Dovetail hinges.
1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d. brads.
Splinter, black, double-bolted, part brass, thumb, and fluted padlocks.
Brass desk locks.
Counting-house ditto.
Iron till ditto.
Bureau ditto.
Brass till ditto.
Iron cupboard ditto.
Brass ditto.
Brass box ditto.
Desk hinges and screws.
Brass chest hinges.
Brass butts and screws.
Sets of book-case furniture
Plated commodes for drawers
Thread escutcheons.
Plated and gilt coat pins.
Lacquer'd commode rings, and oval commodes.
Square bolts on brass plates for double doors.
Brass barrell'd bolts.
Brass H. hinges.
Prince's metal nails.
Double hand screws.
Pepper and coffee mills.

Carpetting and Mats.

Grimstone mats of different sizes and patterns.
Yellow and Dutch grounds.
Body carpetting, white ground.
Border ditto, ditto.
Body ditto, green ground
Border ditto, ditto.
Green stripe sprig Hanau carpetting.

Iron.

Swede iron.
Rod iron.
Leager hoops.
Bolt staves, old and new.
Steel anchors.
Rivets, &c., &c.

Marine Stores, Cordage, and Lead.

White and red lead.
Sheets of milled lead.
Cordage from 4½ inch to 1½ inch.
Ratline from 12 to 6 thread.
Sheeves and pins.
Clew garnet, half shoulder.
Double and single blocks.
Ash oars.
Riga top masts and booms.
Ash rafters.
Stockholm tar and pitch
Screw copper pumps.
Brass speaking-trumpets.
Nests of lanterns.
Lantern horns.
Tinder boxes, flints and steel.
Gold and Silver Leaf—a quantity.
Essence of Spruce.
Gun Powder—fine glazed, in cannisters.
Sail needles, sorted.
Marline ditto.
Wood-handle scrapers.
Tar and paint brushes.
Hammers.

Scupper nails and spunge tacks.
Hand dipsea lines.
Sewing and whipping twines.
Log and Hamburgh lines.
Pump leather.
13, 12, 11, and 10-yard suits of the best crimson colors, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1786.

Mr. Wright, at the New Tavern, near the Church, having purchased some live Turtle, he means dressing one on Saturday, the 24th instant; and begs those Ladies and Gentlemen who would wish to favor him with their commands, to be as early as possible in their applications.

THURSDAY, JULY 20TH, 1786.

Run Away,

A Slave Boy, called Jack, belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Call, of a middling stature, and about twenty years of age. Should he offer his services to any Gentleman, Lieutenant Colonel Call will esteem himself particularly obliged to be informed of it.

FORT WILLIAM,
July 17th, 1786.

THURSDAY, JULY 27TH,

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement.

M. M. G. G. Mann (just arrived from Messrs. Longman and Broderik's, at their Music Warehouses, No. 26 Cheapside, and No. 13 Haymarket, London,) takes this method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that he, together with Mr. Russell, have opened a Music Shop in Loll Bazar, facing the Old Harmonic, where they repair and tune all kinds of Musical Instruments with the greatest care and expedition; Mr. Mann having presided over that business for Longman and Broderik.

Mr. Mann teaches the Harpsichord and Violin on the most approved method, and on reasonable terms; accompanies Ladies with the

Violin; and, if required, will take that instrument in either private or public Concerts.

N. B.—They have received a great quantity of instruments, viz., Harpsichords, Piano Fortes, Organs, both finger and barrel, and New Music, being part of the investment of the Juliana Maria.

Harpsichords, Piano Fortes, &c., tuned by the month or time. Messrs. Mann and Russell beg leave to return their sincere thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have already honored them with their commands; and hope, by their care and attention, to merit their future favor.

☞ Messrs. Mann and Russell mean to carry on the Subscription Concerts the ensuing season.

CALCUTTA,
July 27th, 1786.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1786.

Horses to stand at Livery.

The stables formerly Mr. Meridiths', which are pucka-built, dry, and convenient, with proper stalls, well paved.

Horses to stand for five Sicca Rupees per month; if found with syce, gram, and grass, at twenty-five Sicca Rupees per month.

There is also accommodation for carriages to stand, at the following rates: five Sicca Rupees for a four-wheeled carriage, and three Sicca Rupees for a buggy per month.

Enquire of Mr. William Gunn, at Messrs. Candler and Macnicols, Coach-makers, Calcutta.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1786.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Burrell and Goold, on Thursday, the 14th instant.

Fifteen and a half couple of strong bony Terriers, three couple of Puppies, and three and a half couple of Terriers, all healthy and in good condition.

The above are just arrived from Europe, and will be sold two couple in a lot.

Conditions: the lots to be paid for and taken away on the day of sale, or to be re-sold at the risk and charge of the first purchasers.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1786.

Staunch Pointers.

To be sold by the brace or together.

Ten brace of staunch Pointers, entered one season; a brace of Spaniels; and 2 brace of Terriers, brought out in the Hillsborough.

N. B.—To prevent trouble, the lowest price is 800 Sicca Rupees per brace for the Pointers. Any trial given.

☞ For further particulars enquire of Mr. Corp, Purser of the said Ship.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1786.

Mr. Alefounder, Portrait Painter in Oil and Miniature,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, that he is perfectly recovered from his late indisposition, and continues to take likenesses as formerly at Mr. George Forbes's, late Colonel Hampton's Garden, Mirzapore; and any letters addressed to him at Messrs. Forbes and Ullman's in Calcutta, will be punctually attended to.

N. B.—During Mr. Alefounder's illness, his pictures (which were, in general, Portraits of his friends,) with his colors, canvass, &c., were all sold, by Mr. Davis's order, at Burrell and Gould's, entirely unknown to him, and without his being once consulted in the business, though at the very time he was perfectly capable of practising his profession.

To those Gentlemen who have been so kind as to return him Pictures, Prints, Painting Utensils, &c., Mr. Alefounder cannot sufficiently express the gratitude he feels on the occasion.

The Gentleman who is in possession of a large whole length of a Lady and Child, Mr. Alefounder will esteem it a particular favor to have it returned, as it cannot be interesting where the party is unknown, and from the Lady being a portrait of his wife, who is at present in England.

A miniature Picture of Peter, the Wild Boy, painted from the life in September 1782; a frame containing five miniatures of his acquaintance in England; a copy from Sir Joshua Reynold's picture of a Lady and Child (Mrs. Hartley), with a number of others in Oil and Miniature; he will be greatly obliged to any Gentleman to consent to favor him with them, as they are of the utmost consequence to him, and will render him the most essential service.

If the purchaser of the Match Boy will acquiesce to return it, it will be a most particular favor, as it is a portrait of a very near relation, painted in that character, to whom he is much attached, and a portrait of a child, three-quarters, in mourning, with a silk sash round him; this is the same little boy.

A Portrait of a Lady, three-quarters, painted with a balloon hat and white drapery, with a sky back ground (a show picture).

As the quantity of Fitch Pencils were considerable that he brought, if the purchaser will favor him with part of them, they will be gratefully received, as there are none to be met with in Calcutta, and he has not any of them to paint with.

CALCUTTA,
September 21*st*, 1786.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1786.

Calcutta Theatre.

On Monday next, the 20th instant, will be performed the Comedy of "She would" and "She would not."

Boxes, 1 Gold Mohur. Pit, 8 Sicca Rupees.

☞ The Managers have come to a resolution to admit no persons whatever behind the scenes, the Gentlemen who perform excepted.

*** It is requested that Ladies and Gentlemen will send to the sircars of the Theatre for Tickets, as no money can be taken at the doors.

*** On the western or audience entrance of the Theatre, are opened two gate-ways for general accommodation. It is requested Ladies and Gentlemen will order their bearers to carry in at the southern entrance, or that which is nearest the Old Fort, and pass quite through the compound at the northern gate, or that farthest from the Old Fort. The same rule should be observed at retiring from the Theatre also.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1786.

Vauxhall.

Mr. Gairard begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement and the Public, that the grand representation (the Metamorphosis of Jupiter into a Shower of Gold) will be exhibited on Friday

Se'nnight, the 8th of next month, in the evening at 6 o'clock; there will be musick Champetre playing in different parts of the Gardens, while the Ladies and Gentlemen may amuse themselves at the agreeable exercise of throwing out small rockets, &c., to win prizes. At 7 the concert, directed by Mr. Oehme, will begin; at 8 precisely the grand exhibition; at 9 all the walks of the gardens will be illuminated, and another concert. There will be a convenient place appropriated for the carriages and palankeens in the gardens.

The Ladies and Gentlemen who have not subscribed, and who will favor the Vauxhall with their presence, are requested to send for tickets to the General Bank, price a Gold Mohur each.

N. B.—Refreshments of all kinds at a reasonable price.

CALCUTTA,
November 30TH 1786.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1786.

Shooting Season.

To be Let.

A retired Brick Bungalow, near the Salt Water Lake, on the Ballyagaut Road, beyond the late Bombay Johnsons and near to Dr. Thomas's.

Enquire at the Library.

PART I.

OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1787.

Whereas it has been the ancient and established Rule and Practice of this Government that all Goods imported into Calcutta, whether by boat or otherwise, without a permit from the Custom House, so as to have the same regularly entered there, and the established Duties paid, shall, if seized in the attempt, be confiscated to the profit of Government, as well as all Goods seized in the attempt of being shipped on any vessel in the River, without having been first landed in the Town of Calcutta, and the Company's Duties paid thereon, which Rule has been publickly notified from time to time, and particularly by an advertisement issued by order of the President and Council on the 10th day of October 1772; and whereas it has recently appeared, in the instance of an English vessel which proceeded to one of the Foreign Settlements on the River Hooghly to take in her cargo, that this regulation has been greatly disregarded: Public notice is hereby given to all persons, that all Goods or Merchandize which, contrary to the said Rule, shall be laden, or attempted to be laden, on board any ship or vessel lying opposite to the Town of Calcutta, without having paid the Calcutta Duties, or which shall be laden, or attempted to be laden, either above or below the said Town of Calcutta, for the purpose of evading the Calcutta Duties, will, upon detection, be seized and confiscated. And notice is hereby further given, that any person or persons who shall give information of such contraband transactions, shall, upon the seizure and confiscation of any such Goods or Merchandize, be entitled to one-half of the nett produce of the same, after deducting all such charges and expences as shall attend the seizure and sale thereof.

By command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
January 3rd, 1787.

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1787.

Removals and Appointments in the Civil Line.

The Honorable Court of Directors having been pleased to direct a reduction of the number of establishments formed for the collection of their revenues, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has made the following new arrangements in Bengal and Orissa :—

W. Pye, Esq., confirmed Collector of Bissenpore,* with the addition of Beerbhoom, heretofore superintended by G. R. Foley, Esq.

John Pearce, Esq., confirmed Collector of Midnapore, with the addition of Jellasore, hitherto under J. L. Chauvet, Esq.

S. Bird, Esq., confirmed Chief of Chittagong, with the addition of Tippera, hitherto under J. Buller, Esq.

M. Dawson, Esq., confirmed Chief of Moorshedabad, with annexations of Lushkerpore, hitherto under H. Ramus, Esq., Futtysing, hitherto under J. Peach, Esq., and parts of other districts.

S. G. Heatly, Esq., confirmed Chief of Purneah.

J. Sherburne, Esq., appointed Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, in consequence of a recommendation from the Court of Directors, vice W. Camac, Esq., the junior separate Collector.

T. Henckell, Esq., confirmed Collector of Jessore, with additions from Mahomedshahy, lately under J. Sherburne, Esq., Hoogly, lately under R. Holme, Esq., and parts of other districts.

M. Day, Esq., confirmed Chief of Dacca, with additions of Buzoorgomeidpore, hitherto under H. Lodge, Esq., and parts of other districts.

P. Speke, Esq., confirmed Collector of Rajeshahy.

G. Hatch, Esq., confirmed Collector of Dinagepore, with additions of part of Silberris, lately under J. Champion, Esq., and portions of other districts.

W. Wroughton, Esq., confirmed Collector of Bellua,† with the addition of Mymensing, lately under C. Burrowes, Esq., and parts of other districts.

R. Adair, Esq., confirmed Collector of Boglepore.

D. H. Macdowall, Esq., confirmed Collector of Rungpore, with the addition of Goragaut, hitherto under R. Goodlad, Esq.

J. Kinlock, Esq., confirmed Collector of Burdwan, with the addition of Boggrie, hitherto under T. V. Short, Esq.

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* *Note.*—A large but ruined town in the district of Bancoora

† Perhaps Noacolly.

Honorable R. Lindsay confirmed Collector of Sylhet.

M. Leslie, Esq, confirmed Collector of Ramgur.

F. Redfearn, Esq., confirmed Collector of Nuddea, with additions of Hoogly and other districts.

[*Note.*—This is inserted as showing the difference and extent of the Revenue jurisdictions in the last century, compared with the size of Collectorates within the last 30 or 40 years. For the adventures of Mr. Lindsay, see the Lives of the Lindsays. Mr. Tilman Henckel's name is still remembered at Jessore.]

THURSDAY, MAY 3RD, 1787.

The following Extract of the Translation of a Report from the Roy Royan on the subject of Hindoo and Mussulman Holidays, for the ensuing Bengal year 1194, is published for the information of the Officers of Government.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Council Chamber,
April 30th, 1787.

J. DUNCAN,
Assistant Secr.

Extract from the Roy Royan's Report to the Board of Revenue.

The Hindoo Holidays and Festivals of the present year 1194 will fall on the particular days specified below, but as they are regulated by the Lunar year, and as the common year is Solar, they must necessarily fall on different days in different years.

Hindoo Holidays and Festivals on which the attendance of the Officers must be necessarily dispensed with.

Ruth Jatreh, on the 5th of Assar	1	day.
Bhoureh Ruth Jatreh, on the 16th of Assar ...	1	„
Rakhy Poornamashy, on the 14th of Bhadoor ...	1	„
Junum Ashtumy, on the 22nd and 23rd of Bhadoor	2	„
Durga Ashtumy, on the 5th and 6th of Assin ...	2	„
Mohaly Amawass, on the 7th of Assin ...	1	„
Doorga Poojeh, from the 3rd to the 7th of Kartick	5	„
Dewally, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of Kartick ...	3	„
Orthaun Ekadussy, on the 8th of Aughrun ...	1	„
Tilweh Sunkerant, on the last day of Poose ...	1	„
Bussunt Punchumy, on the 3rd of Phaugun ...	1	„
Sheoratter, on the 26th and 27th of ditto	2	„
Carried over ...	21	days

	Brought over ...	21 days
Hooly, from the 10th to the 14th of Choit inclusive		5 „
Barny, on the 5th of Choit		1 „
Churukh Poojeh, on the last day of Choit		1 „
Ram Noimony, on the 14th of Bysauk 1195 ...		1 „
		29 days.

The following are also Holidays on which it will be necessary that those who keep them should obtain leave of absence—

Akhy Tirtea, on the 10th of Bysaac...	1 day
Nursing Chutter Dussy Poornumassy, on the 21st and 22nd of Bysaac	2 „
Dushoreh and Ekaussy, on the 15th and 16th of Jeyte	2 „
Ashnan Jatereh, on the 20th of Jeyte	1 „
Syne Ekadussy, on the 12th of Assar	1 „
Arundhun, on the last day of Bhadoor	1 „
Gunnes Poojeh, on the 1st of Assin	1 „
Surwant and Sukker Orthauns, on the 9th and 10th of Bhadoor	2 „
Anuntbert, on the 12th of Assin	1 „
Boodh Noimmy, on the 21st of ditto	1 „
Nowrater, on the 28th of ditto	1 „
Lucky Poojeh, on the 12th of Kartick	1 „
Jum Torpun, on the 25th of ditto	1 „
An-Cote Jatereh, on the 27th of ditto	1 „
Kartick Poojeh, on the last day of ditto	1 „
Doorga Noimmy or Ounla Noimmy on the 2nd of Aughrun	1 „
Raus Jatereh, on the 12th and 13th of Aughrun ...	2 „
Nowaunne, on any in the month of Aughrun, that may be most agreeable to the party	1 „
Gunnes Poojeh, on the 2nd of Phaugan	1 „
Rutunty Mony Amawass, on the 26th of ditto ...	1 „
Mauney Septumy and Bhisho Ashtumy, on the 25th and 26th of Phaugun	2 „
Byunt Poojeh, from the 9th to the 13th of Bysaac of 1195.	4 „
	30 days
Total Hindoo Festival days	59

Mussulman Holidays on which the Officers of this persuasion must have leave of absence.

The Mussulman Holidays are also regulated by the Lunar year, but as the several months commence from the time that the new Moon becomes visible, it is consequently impossible to specify on what day of the Bengal year these Holidays will fall.

Eedul Fitr, on the 1st of Shewaul	1 day
Eeduz Zeha, on the 10th of Zee Hidjeh	1 „
Shub-e-Beraut, on the 13th and 14th of Shaabaun ..	2 „
Ashoora Mohurrum, from the 6th to the 10th of Mohurrum inclusive	5 „
Bareh Wafaut, on the 12th of Rubby ul Owul . .	1 „
Taireh Tayzy, on the 13th of Suffer	1 „
Akherychehar Shembeh Shoher Suffer, the last Wednesday in Suffer	8 „
Now Roze (or the day on which the sun enters the sign of Aries), some time in the month of Choit B. S.	1 „
Total Mussulman Festival days	13
Add Hindoo ditto	59
Total days	72

[*Note.*—The old spelling, though extremely incorrect, and sometimes unintelligible, and not made after any recognised system, has been retained in these festivals.]

THURSDAY, MAY 17TH, 1787.

Whereas it is, by several Acts of Parliament, declared to be unlawful for any British subject to repair to, reside, or to be concerned in any traffic or commerce whatsoever, within the limits of the exclusive trade of the East India Company, without, or contrary to, the Licence of the said Company first had and obtained; and whereas there is reason to believe that sundry persons, being natural-born British subjects, have, in contempt of the laws thus existing, repaired to, and are now, either without any original Licence, or after the expiration of such as they may have obtained, resident within the aforesaid limits; it is therefore hereby required of all British subjects not in the service of His Majesty or of the East India Company, and residing or being within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, or in the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, or

the Zemindary of Benares, to certify, within three months from this date, by letter to William Bruere, Esq., the Secretary to the Public Department, their several names, occupations, and places of abode; specifying, at the same time, the year they respectively arrived in India, and, if by sea, the name of the Ship and of the Commander, and transmitting also the Original Licence they may respectively have obtained, admitting of their residence within the Company's limits; and, if the term thereof be expired, or, as far as regards such persons as are not possessed of any, they are required to submit such grounds for consideration as they may think proper, to enable Government to form a judgment on the expediency of admitting of their longer continuance in India. And it is hereby further declared that all British subjects not being in His Majesty's or the Company's service, who shall fail, within the period thus limited, to report their names and other circumstances as above required, relative to their situations in this country, shall be held and taken to have forfeited all Title or Plea whatsoever to remain in it; and become liable to be dealt with as the several Acts above referred to direct in respect to persons unlicenced.

By command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, *March 21st*, 1787. } JOHN DUNCAN, *Assistant Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 31ST, 1787.

Extract from Mr. Hastings' Memoir.

I shall now offer a few remarks on the general subject of the Company Commerce in Bengal.

Although we have so long been in possession of the sovereignty of Bengal, and have provided our investments, not as the returns of commerce, but as the means of remitting the surplus of the revenues of the country, yet we have not yet been able so far to change our ideas with our situation as to quit the contracted views of monopolists, for objects tending to promote the prosperity of those territories from which we derive so valuable a tribute.

Hence it is, that in all correspondence of the Board of Trade, we find constant complaints of private merchants making advances to the Company's weavers; of their giving greater prices than have hitherto been given by the Company; of their debasing the quality of the manufactures, by taking off goods which the Company refuse; and in short,

of their injuring the Company's investment by their competition and interference. Let all this be.

It is of less consequence, considered as a national concern, that the investment should be procured cheap, than that the commerce of the country should flourish, and I insist upon it, as a fixed and uncontrovertible principle, that commerce can only flourish when it is equal and free. Nor in truth do I think the Company, considered merely in their mercantile capacity, would much suffer from the operation of such a principle.

When commerce is left to itself, it will correct its own evils. The private merchant, ever quick-sighted to his interests, will only maintain a competition whilst a profit is to be derived from the trade; and so long as he derives a profit, the Company ought to derive one also. But if in the course of this competition the prices paid to the manufacturers should rise beyond their just proportion compared with the sales, or if the market in Europe should become overstocked, the private merchant will soon desist, prices will fall in India to their former rate, or even lower, and the stock in the market, from not being supplied as usual, will again be reduced to a quantity more proportionate to the demand.

This must inevitably be the consequence whilst the consumption continues, and cannot be supplied (which I believe is the case with most of the Company's articles of trade) from the productions of any other quarter of the world.

If, however, the Company's investment should now be productive of less profit on the invoice than formerly, the cause is less to be traced in the increase of the prime cost of the goods paid to the manufacturers in India, than in the great growth of the trade of foreign nations, which has raised a competition against the Company in the sale of Indian commodities in all the markets of Europe.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1787.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to order that, from the 1st of June next, the use of Musshails, Links, or Torches, in Fort William, be totally prohibited, and that Lanthorns with Candles lighted in them, may pass without interruption along the streets, or the Ramparts, if necessary; and that the sentries at the sorties are ordered not to suffer Musshails, Links, or Torches, to pass into Garrison.

By order,

R. GREENE,

Acting Town Major.

TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE;
Fort William,
May 26th, 1787.

THURSDAY, JULY 19TH, 1787.

Whereas the Honorable the Court of Directors have, in their letters of the 14th of March and 12th of April 1786, directed that Mr. Hugh Baillie be appointed to reside at, or in the vicinity of Gualparah, to superintend and protect the Merchants of every description, engaged in the lawful commerce between these Provinces and the Kingdom of Assam, with the exception only of the article of Salt, the vend of which into that country Mr. Baillie is to retain solely on his own hands on the part of Government: Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that from and after the 1st of March 1788, no trade or vend of Salt into Assam will be allowed to any individual.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
Fort William,
July 9th, 1787.

JON. DUNCAN, *Secretary.*

[*Note.*—Gualparah, though now a part of Assam, is a district perpetually settled, and it belonged to the British long before the 1st Burmese War, after which Assam was ceded.]

THURSDAY, JULY 26TH, 1787.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having received complaints of great irregularities and outrages, committed in breach of the peace in the town of Calcutta and its environs, by various gangs of Coffrees, Manilla Men, and Malays, who must have deserted from the vessels on which they respectively arrived here, notice is hereby given that all persons of the above description who shall not have shipped themselves, or procured berths on board of ships, on or before the 1st day of September next, will be apprehended, and disposed of as Government shall hereafter direct.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM,
July 8th, 1787.

JON. DUNCAN, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1787.

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Court of Directors have authorized the period for Bond Holders, at the several Presidencies,

to signify their acquiescence in the terms proposed for transferring the Indian Debt to Europe, to be extended to the 31st December 1787. In pursuance thereof, the Sub-Treasurer will receive such Bonds as are tendered to him on this account, and grant receipts in the usual mode.

As the Honorable the Court of Directors conceive that the advantages and security of this remittance are not sufficiently or generally known, the publick are informed by their order that the Bills drawn on this account are sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in virtue of the powers vested in them by law for that purpose, and are to be charged on the general property of the Company both at home and abroad.

That the Company are pledged, in case the Bills drawn are not paid at the expiration of 548 days after date, to pay the whole within ten years from March 1790, by yearly instalments of 10 per cent. That in the interim the Company are bound to pay interest on the Bills at 5 per cent. by half-yearly payments, which is a rate considerably higher than could be made in the present state of the funds on money remitted to England in any other mode. That the Company's Bonds in England bear at this time an interest of only 4 per cent., and yet are at a considerable premium. That the period of payment of those Bills was fixed with a view of allowing for unforeseen events which might prevent the discharge of them in a much shorter period, though the present state of the Company's affairs seems to promise it, and that the certainty of the whole being discharged within the space above stated, cannot, on any just principle, but be considered as a material advantage to the creditors.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

FORT-WILLIAM,
August 29th, 1787.

J. WHITE,
Assistant Secretary.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1787.

It having been a practice with the peons to deliver letters at gentlemen's houses without receiving the postage for them, and thereby opening a plea for holding large sums on their hands, of the public money, alledging that they cannot obtain payment for letters so delivered, and there being at this time considerable balances due to the General Post Office on this account, it is therefore requested that those gentlemen who are indebted to them, will be pleased to discharge the amount due to the peons.

And effectually to prevent such pretexts in future, the peons have positive orders not to deliver any letters bearing postage, but on payment of the postage.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
May 17th, 1785.

C. COCKERELL,
Post Master General.

The peons of the Post Office having represented that, notwithstanding the notice above written, they have now very considerable and large demands upon sundry persons on account of postage due to them, and of which they cannot obtain payments, they have positive orders on no account to deliver letters without receiving the postage previous to their delivery.

The amount postage being marked on every letter with the General Post Office Stamp, it is impossible that the peons can be guilty of any imposition. It is therefore requested that gentlemen will give strict injunctions to their servants who receive letters, to pay for them immediately, and not to detain the peons on any account. It is by reason of delays of this kind that some of the peons cannot complete rounds in a day, which might otherwise be distributed in a few hours.

If any apparent overcharge should occur to the receiver of a letter, immediate relief will be given on application at the General Post Office; but it is hoped that the peons will not be retarded in going the rounds on any account whatever.

C. COCKERELL,
Post Master General.

PART II.

EDITORIAL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1787.

An Ode written by Mr. Hastings on board the "Berrington," on his voyage from Bengal to England in 1785, *addressed to John Shore,* Esq. In imitation of Horace, Book II., Ode* 16.

Otium Divos, &c.

For ease the harass'd sea-man prays,
When equinoctial tempests raise
The Cape's surrounding wave;
When hanging o'er the reef he hears
The cracking mast, and sees, or fears,
Beneath, his wat'ry grave.

For ease the slow *Mahratta* spoils,
And hardier *Sikh* erratic toils,
While both their ease forego;
For ease, which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems, which oft belie,
The cover'd heart bestow.

For neither gold nor gems combin'd
Can heal the soul or suffering mind,
Lo! where their owner lies:
Perch'd on his couch distemper breath
And care, like smoke in turbid wreathe
Round the gay ceiling flies.

He who enjoys, nor covets more,
The lands his father held before,
Is of true bliss possess'd.
Let but his mind unfetter'd tread
Far as the paths of knowledge lead,
And wise as well as blest.

* *Note.*—Afterwards Lord Teignmouth.

No fears his peace of mind annoy,
Lest printed lies his fame destroy,
Which labour'd years have won;
Nor pack'd Committees break his rest,
Nor avarice sends him forth in quest
Of climes beneath the sun.

Short is our span; then why engage
In schemes for which man's transient age
Was ne'er by fate design'd?
Why slight the gifts of Nature's hand?
What wanderer from his native land
E'er left himself behind?

The restless thought and wayward will,
And discontent attend him still,
Nor quit him while he lives;
At sea, care follows in the wind;
At land, it mounts the pad behind,
Or with the post-boy drives.

He who would happy live to-day,
Must laugh the present ills away,
Nor think of woes to come;
For come they will, or soon or late,
Since mixed at best is man's estate,
By Heaven's eternal doom.

To ripen'd age Clive liv'd renown'd,
With lacks enriched, with honors crown'd,
His valour's well-earned meed.
Too long, alas! he liv'd to hate
His envied lot, and died too late,
From life's oppression freed.

An early death was Elliot's doom;
I saw his opening virtues bloom,
And manly sense unfold;
Too soon to fade, I bade the stone
Record his name, midst hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told.

To thee, perhaps, the Fates may give,—
I wish they may,—in health to live,
Herds, flocks, and fruitful fields;
Thy vacant hours in mirth to shine:
With these, the muse already thine,
Her present bounties yields.

For me, O Shore, I only claim,
To merit, not to seek for fame,
The good and just to please;
A state above the fear of want,
Domestic love, Heaven's choicest grant,
Health, leisure, peace, and ease.

[*Note.*—This Ode has already appeared in print, but it has been thought fit to include it in this Selection, looking to the circumstances under which it was written, and to the translator.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1787.

We are informed, from credible authority, that Ahella Bhye, a Mahratta Lady, who is building a temple at Gya, has just deposited in that holy ground three marble images of exquisite workmanship, one of Bishun, another of Lutchmi, and the third of herself; no doubt in a few years she will be deified, and adored indiscriminately among the numerous idols of that famous place of worship.

Nothing can be a greater proof of the confidence of the natives in the British Government, or a stronger tie to ensure pacific measures, than the uniform freedom which, under our laws, they enjoy in the exercise of their religious ceremonies.

Though the Mussulmans dwindle into insignificance, we have nothing to apprehend from the Hindoos. Many have urged the necessity of upholding the influence of Moguls to counterbalance the power of Hindoos; but this should seem bad policy, as we would causelessly become obnoxious, and involve ourselves in the interests of a declining State, who are at the same time our secret enemy and rivals.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1787.

POET'S CORNER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—The enclosed ballad is so universally well known that it is scarce worthy of a place in your Paper; but as many of your readers

may probably not have seen it, if you can find a spare corner for it, you will oblige me. Go where I will, at any station of the army, Ninety-five salutes my ear, and I verily believe there is not a small hero in the country but sings it delightfully

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
JACOB SORROWFUL.

March 3rd, 1787.

Ninety-five.

1.

I am a younger son of Mars, and spend my time in carving
A thousand different ways and means to keep myself from starving;
For how with servants' wages, Sirs, and clothes can I contrive
To rent a house, and feed myself on scanty ninety-five.

2.

Six mornings out of seven, I lie in bed to save
The only coat my pride can boast, the Service ever gave;
And as for eating twice a day, as hereto-fore, I strive
To measure out my frugal meal by scanty ninety-five.

3.

The sun sunk down in Thetis'lap, I quit my crazy cot,
And straight prepare my bullock's heart, or liver for the pot:
For Khitmudgar or Cook I've not, to keep my fire alive,
But puff and blow, and blow and puff, on scanty ninety-five.

4.

My evening dinner gormandiz'd, I buckle on my shoes,
And stroll among my brother Subs in quest of better news;
But what, alas! can they expect from orders to derive,
Which scarce can give them any hopes of keeping ninety-five.

5.

The chit chat hour spent in grief, I trudge it home again,
And try by smoking half the night, to smoke away my pain;
But all my hopes are fruitless, and I must still contrive
To do the best a hero can on scanty ninety-five.

6.

Alack! that e'er I left my friends, to seek my fortune here,
And gave my solid pudding up, for such uncertain fare;
Oh! had I chose the better way, and staid at home to thrive,
I had not known what 'tis to live on scanty ninety-five.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

We had the pleasure of announcing to the public in last Gazette the arrival of the Blue Ribbon and all the insignia of the Order of the Garter for the Right Honorable the Governor General. His Lordship having been authorized to make his own choice of the persons to perform the ceremony of investiture, was pleased to nominate the Honorable Charles Stuart and John Shore, Esquires, two Members of the Supreme Council, to execute that office, and to fix on Thursday last for the purpose. Accordingly, in presence of a numerous and splendid company, His Lordship was

invested at the Government House with the Ribbon by Mr. Stuart, and by Mr. Shore with the Garter, when a salute of 21 guns was fired from Fort William, and His Lordship received the congratulations of the company present, on being honored with so distinguished and well-earned a mark of his Royal Master's regard and approbation.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1787.

Bon-Mot.

A gentleman remarkable for his gallantry and the elegance of his equipage, drove up to a Young Lady a night or two ago, on the Course, and after a little conversation, asked how she liked his wife-trap. "Very well, Sir, I think it a very handsome carriage," "and pray, Madam, how do you like the Bait within side?" "Pray, Sir," replied the Lady, "do you speak in French or English?"

THURSDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1787.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—By inserting the following candid article of intelligence, you will oblige many of your readers, and particularly

DUM-DUM,
March 17th, 1787.

Your humble servant,
A BYE-STANDER.

On Saturday morning last, Earl Cornwallis honored the Camp at Dum-Dum with a visit, which, we are told, will be the last of the season, and seemed highly gratified with, some additional proofs of the perfection of the Corps in their professional science. Colonel Pearse showed His Lordship an entire new set of experiments. A quick fire of shells from small mortars was kept up for about five minutes, at a redoubt of about 50 yards square, and 5 or 600 yards distance, in which time 140 or 150 shells were thrown; it is peculiarly adapted to the service of mortars in this country, which is chiefly against mud forts, and clearly evinces the impossibility of any of the country powers (indeed, I may add, even European powers), keeping their ground against such a bombardment. Three shells were constantly in flight. A volley of shells and small carcasses (if I may use the term), amounting in all to 30, were fired from

a 13-inch mortar; the effect, whenever tried, must be tremendous, and sufficient to strike the most experienced troops with terror. Colonel Pearse clearly showed that shells, carcasses, and smoak balls can be thrown with as much facility and certainty from guns and howitzers as from mortars. A 32-pounder, of near three tons weight, was mounted and dismounted, on and from its carraige, before His Lordship, without a jin, which improvement Colonel Pearse has extended to ordnance of all kinds. In short, every thing tended to prove the assiduity and indefatigable zeal of the Commandant to render the Corps an honor and credit to the Service. I cannot conclude without expressing regret at the want of success in the goodness of the carcasses and smoak balls particularly, which were fired in trenches; it must have been owing to some carelessness in the making of them up, as there were explosions from them several times, and two shells burst.

Lord Cornwallis honored the Corps with his company at breakfast.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1787.

We hear Mr. Zoffany is employed in painting a large Historical picture, the subject "The Last Supper;" he has already made considerable progress in the work, which promises to equal any production which has yet appeared from the pencil of this able artist, and with that spirit of liberality for which he has ever been distinguished, we understand he means to present it to the public as an altar piece for the New Church.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1787.

To our Correspondents.

We observe with much satisfaction the late increase of our correspondents, to whose favors we shall ever be careful to pay due attention. We regret that the letter from Berhampore, addressed to Miles, and signed Juvenis, owing to a mistake of the Dawk peon who first carried it to another, came too late for insertion in this Paper. Much has been already said on this subject, but should it not be altogether extinct before next publication, Juvenis shall then appear: should Piquetarius be forgotten before that period, which is probable, our Correspondent will, we persuade ourselves, forgive our reviving the subject, though we shall be glad to hear from him on any other.

Katterfelto's anecdote is erroneously ascribed to Lord C.; but it is too well known to require publication.

The quotation from Madam Piozzi's Memoirs has already appeared in another Paper.

The question by Œdipus shall appear in our next.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1787.

POET'S CORNER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—By inserting the accompanying in your Paper, you will oblige

A WELL-WISHER.

crostick.

Some who a partner seek for life,
Are anxious for a wealthy wife;
Look for high birth, or title crave,
Love seems to them but Lucre's slave.
Ye sordid fools, just meed ye find.
Choose I, with more judicious mind,
Riches of greater worth than gold.
Unconscious dignity: unfold
The soul with noblest gifts elate,
Tho' humble to the lowest state.
Endowments, all that tend to please,
Neatness, elegance, cheerful ease.
Dance, musick, song; fair form and face
Each mental charm; each winning grace,
Nam'd in the lines which now I trace.

[*Note.*—The name of the Lady appears to be Sally Cruttenden. Cruttenden was a name well known in Calcutta; vide the late Mr. H. M. Parker's Bole Ponjis, Elegy on Mr. Simms.]

THURSDAY, MAY 3RD, 1787.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Impeachment, a Mock-heroic Poem.

Now hapless Hastings to the British shore,
Conspiring winds and envious edicts bore;

Where Faction's children plan to do his work,
And sink him victim to the wrath of Burke.
Meanwhile, the opposition Cyclops, all,
To forge the thunderbolt political,
With toil united strain; and fabricate
Each pointed ray, with nine times certain fate.
Like those who once in Ætna's sultry cave,
To Jove's imperial bolt its fury gave;
So these, with equal cadenc'd hammers press
Their anvils, and the glowing compost dress.
Burke, the stern Vulcan, that presides in view,
And Fox, the Polyphemus of the crew;
Nine hardy boors in all, who jointly wreath
The forked pest, and point with ninefold death.
Three trenchant prongs with prejudice they tip,
And three in streams of livid envy dip;
The residue was arm'd with Stygian hate,
All hands contributing their share of fate.
The pond'rous ruin, thus completely steel'd,
Each chief desires the mortal shaft to wield.
All coward doubts gay confidence bids calm,
And seems to assure the indubitable palm;
Already Pitt in whelming terrors drown'd,
Thro' Hastings' side, expects the certain wound;
Already with anticipated joy,
The guilty Nabob and aspiring boy,
Sagacious Rumour saw, or swore she saw,
Knock'd fairly down, and therefore dead in law.

THURSDAY, MAY 31ST, 1787.

Private letters mention the intention of the opposition to continue the prosecution against Mr. Hastings, and that Articles of Impeachment were preparing against Sir Elijah Impey.

THURSDAY, MAY 31ST, 1787.

Yesterday morning a duel was fought between Mr. G———— an attorney at law, and Mr. A———— one of the proprietors of the Library, in which the former was killed on the spot. We understand the quarrel originated about a gambling debt.

[*Note.*—Names are given at full length in the original.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

The Sessions opened at the Supreme Court on Saturday last, when Sir William Jones delivered the charge to the Grand Jury in a very eloquent speech, replete with humanity and sound sense. He pointed out the extremely deficient state of the Police in Calcutta, and adverted to the instance of a Greek Merchant, who not long ago was desperately assaulted by four ruffians in masks, none of whom had yet been apprehended. The number of arrack shops, and the houses of the Thannadars (which, he had been told, were the receptacle of gamesters and drunkards), he considered as amongst the principal causes of the number of thefts and murders which swelled the calendar.

He mentioned how little the evidence of the lower natives could be depended on, and recommended the most solemn form possible for administering oaths, and wished that offenders, upon conviction of perjury, might be most severely punished, as an example to others.

He concluded by recommending to the Jury to enquire into any complaints against the Jailor for cruelty or oppression in loading them with irons, or extorting money, that no reproach might lie against Government or the Nation, and to render the loss of liberty as light as possible.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1787.

CALCUTTA.

Consecration of the New Church.

Sunday last being the day appointed for this solemnity, a very numerous and respectable company of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the occasion. The Right Honorable the Governor General, General Carnac, Colonel Ross, Colonel Pearse, Sir Robert Chambers, Mr. Justice Hyde, &c., &c., were of the number. After the act of consecration was performed, a collection was made among the audience, which we hear amounted to upwards of Sicca Rs. 3,000.

A sermon was then preached by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, who chose for his text, on this occasion, a part of the last verse of the 93rd Psalm, "*Holiness becometh thine house for ever.*" After which the sacrament was administered, and the whole was concluded with the consecration of the Church-ground.

THURSDAY, JULY 5TH, 1787.

On Monday last came on the trial of Mr. A———— for killing Mr. G———— in a duel. The trial lasted till near five o'clock in the afternoon, when the Jury retired for a short time, and brought in their verdict *not guilty*.

Mr. G———— was a very respectable man, very able in his profession, and is much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1787.

The Articles of Impeachment against Sir Elijah Impey had not been exhibited in the House when the Minerva sailed; it was supposed they would be brought forward immediately after the charges against Mr. Hastings were carried to the House of Lords, and that Sir Gilbert Elliot would conduct them.

We are sorry to find that many private letters mention the great disrespect in which East Indians are held in England, so much so that they are driven to associate almost entirely with each other.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1787.

Calcutta.

We understand the Right Honorable the Governor-General had reached Boglepore on the 15th instant.

The Sultana, Captain Waugh, from the Coast, and the Grampus, Captain Wright, from Prince of Wales's Island, are arrived in the River, but we have not yet heard whether they bring any thing new.

Reports are various respecting the particulars of the engagement between Scindia and the Rajahs of Joynaghur and Jeypore; it is certain a very bloody battle was fought near Joynaghur about the end of last month, in which, though the enemy were repulsed in their attack on his advanced body by Scindia's Troops, with much gallantry, they were ultimately in a great measure victorious, as Scindia lost a part of his Artillery during the engagement, which was long and obstinate, and in which upwards of two thousand men were killed on either side. Both armies, however, still keep the field. Among the Chiefs of note who fell on the part of Scindia, is *Ateet Roy*. On that of the Joynaghur Rajah, is *Mohamed Beg Humdanee*, a very celebrated Commander, much regretted

by that party, and, but for whose loss, it is said the Mahrattas would have been totally defeated. Several of Scindia's battalions, with a considerable corps of arrtillery, went over to the enemy on the 1st instant, but the intelligence we have yet received does not enable us to account for this revolt.

No copy of Mr. Sheridan's famous speech has been printed or corrected by that gentleman, and we are happy to find that the specimen which we gave so early as the 21st of June, is the fullest that has yet been published. Mr. Sheridan would probably hardly acknowlege a word of his own speech as retailed in the various daily Papers with which the metropolis abounds.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1787.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

The [illegible] pucka Bazar in Fort William, as intended by Sir John Macpherson, and laid out by the Chief Engineer, is now completed, with many extensive improvements, under the eye of the Commandant, whose cares seem to extend to the repair of every defect, and the correction of every abuse within the Garrison. The new shops in this Bazar are all registered, and the Tarif of rates so precisely fixed, and under such nice checks, as to prevent every imposition of the natives; none are retained in it without a special licence of the Commandant, and previously subscribing to all the rules and restrictions within which he has thought proper to confine their conduct.

The old Bazar, composed of an irregular and confused heap of straw huts, not only collected filth and threatened contagion, but proved in fact an asylum for every thief that escaped the hands of justice in Calcutta: robberies were of course daily committed, without the possibility of detection, and the servants of Officers corrupted and seduced either by example, or the easy opportunities offered them of disposing of the property of their masters; while a dark arcanum of roguery was to be met with in every corner of the Bazar, and an Alchymist ready, who could, without any decomposition of its parts, convert, by a few strokes of the hammer, a silver spoon into a pair of Bracelets in a trice.

All the straw *chappers** in Garrison have been levelled, and, it is said, the demolition of several other posts and temporary places erected for the use of the Engineers is in contemplation, as being of no real benefit to the Service.

Note.—Roofs.

The Commandant has also laid a plan before Government, which has been approved, for filling up the drains, particularly those more obnoxious ones leading from the Treasury Gate, which cannot fail to produce a most salutary relief; they were originally constructed too deep, and have been the cause of great and just complaint, as well on the part of Government here, as from our rulers at home.

The horrid race of parriah dogs, which used, with their hideous barking and howling, to disturb our nightly slumbers, is almost extirpated, a measure which becomes doubly necessary, now that duty is carried on with a degree of strictness equal to that of any corps in the world, and where even an hour's repose is of infinite value to an Officer. In fact, we may now justly assert, Quarter Masters excepted, (whose vacant nactive posts impose involuntary habits of idleness upon them, and who plead the same privilege of being fat and lazy, as a Bishop or an Alderman,) that rogues, parriah dogs, and sculking Officers, receive no quarter within the walls of this Garrison.

FORT WILLIAM,
August 28th, 1787.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

By the last accounts received from some of the Right Honor Governor General's suite, we have the pleasure to announce His Lo arrival at Benares on the 29th ultimo. His Lordship has ha favorable passage, as, including the several days he has stopt a ent Settlements, he will have got to Benares in the course of a month from the day he left the Presidency.

The quarterly meeting of the proprietors was held on Monday last, at the General Bank, when an abstract of its operations for the last quarter was laid before them, for the particulars of which we refer our readers to the statement published in this day's Gazette.

Various reports are circulated with regard to Sir John Macpherson's motions. By some it is boldly asserted that "he holds his course for England," while others, and those, too, who ought to be in the secret, maintain, no less confidently, that this intelligence is premature. Amidst such a variety of contradictory reports, we forbear to hazard any conjecture, leaving it to time to develop the mystery.

It is a very singular circumstance that the Tontine for the benefit of survivors, established in the year 1785, consisting of upwards of an

hundred subscribers, has not, in the space of two years and a half, lost a single member, an incontestible proof of the salubrity of this climate; such another instance not being likely to be met with, we believe, in any part of the world.

Nothing can exhibit a stronger proof of the great confidence the natives entertain in our Government than a comparison of the present rate of discount on Company's Paper with that in the years of 1784 and 1785. The certificate debt was at those periods less than it is now, but the discount more than double.

The following is the average rate of the present week. Average rate of discount on certificates, &c.

			Rs.	A.
September	1786	... ...	1	2
October	„	... ...	1	10
November	„	... ...	2	2
December	„	... ...	2	8
January	1787	... ...	2	14
February	„	... ...	3	4
March	„	... ...	4	0
April	„	... ..	4	10
May	„	... ...	5	0
June	„	... ...	5	10
July	„	... ...	6	2
August	„	... ...	6	8
September	„	... ...	7	0

Bonds, 19½.

Very little paper is however brought to market. It has been supposed that half the Company's debt is in the hands of natives, who have no inducement to part with their paper, not possessing any other means by which they can invest their property to much advantage.

Good faith and a regular payment of interest may in time enable the Company, on emergency, to anticipate by loan the Revenues of this country, and thus secure, by the strongest hold, self-interest, the fidelity of the natives towards the British Government.

This being a Bengal Holiday, no business will be done at the Bank.

By the Jean Frow Maria, lately arrived from Ostend, we learn there were five or six other vessels, some of them of considerable tonnage, bound from that port, and laden with Europe Goods, for Bengal. Such an inundation of Europe articles, in the present situation of the settlement, must infallibly be ruinous to the adventurers.

It must very seriously affect every thinking mind to reflect on the numerous instances which have lately occurred in the Settlement of men who have themselves put a period to their existence. Scarce a week has elapsed, for a considerable period past, that our newspapers have not announced one or more shocking instances of suicide, either among the Europeans or Natives. To what cause to impute this melancholy disposition, we know not; nor can we pretend to say whether, in any respect, it may be ascribed to the influence of the climate; but we sincerely lament the general prevalence of so dreadful an infatuation, another recent proof of which we have now to record.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1787.

On Monday evening a duel was fought between Mr. R———l and Mr. R———th. We are exceedingly happy to find that neither of the gentlemen were hurt.

[*Note.*—Names not given in full in the original.]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1787.

Extract of a letter from Dacca, September 13th.

An excessive rain has caused the waters again to rise. This will add to the dreadful evils which have been already experienced by this unhappy province.

In the remote villages, famine has begun its ravages upon the aged, the infants, and the infirm.

A crowd of poor wretches resort to the city, where the importation from distant countries has afforded some relief. I am told parents sell their children as slaves for a few Rupees, an incontrovertible proof of extreme misery and want. A subscription has been set on foot to relieve some of the distressed. The Europeans are liberal; but all that the private property of a few persons can effect, is very trivial, when compared to the calls of the wretched

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1787.

It is with much pleasure we find the favorite musical entertainment of the 'Poor Soldier' is fixed for to-morrow night. In this performance the gentleman whose late arrival in the Settlement we announced in a

former Paper, will take the part of Fitzroy, in which character two songs sung on the London stage by Mr. Bannister, which were omitted in the last representation, will be introduced, and from this gentleman's extraordinary musical talents, will doubtless add much to an entertainment which has already afforded so much satisfaction. The force of Chrononhoton-thologos will precede the musical piece.

Yesterday a Committee of gentlemen was appointed by Government to enquire into the causes of the present exorbitant exchange on Gold Mohurs, and it is to be hoped that they will trace this evil to the source, and prevent its effects which have been so long and so severely felt.

We hear from Patna that a violent storm of wind and rain, which continued without intermission for two days, has done infinite damage; a number of houses in Patna, and its vicinity, are entirely demolished.

A few days ago, a peon sent down to Diamond Creek to a Coast vessel for two bales of fine Coast muslins, was, on his return off Fulta, attacked by several dacoit boats and plundered of one bale, near the value of 2,000 Rupees; several other boats were robbed at the same time, but a river sloop appearing in sight, they made off with the booty.

Nemoo Mullick, the rich Banker, is said to have spent lately three lacks of Rupees in the sherad or funeral ceremonies at his mother's death. It is on these occasions that the most parsimonious Hindoos incur great expenses.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1787.

Notwithstanding the great encouragement given by Government to the manufacturers of Indigo, it is probable that article will not long continue an object of importance in the commerce of this country, as, by late accounts from Europe, we learn that the Portugueze have begun the cultivation of Indigo at Riò de Janeiro, and other parts of the Brazils, with great success, and that a considerable quantity was imported last year from thence to Portugal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1787.

POET'S CORNER.

For the Calcutta Gazette.

[On a late change.]

The Ladies on the Lord relied,
To dignify their forms divine.
But now forsaken by their pride,
To Court the praying maidens join.

CHRISTIANUS

In justice to the correspondent who communicated the above, we must inform our country readers that in the new Church, a row of seats in the same line with the Right Honorable the Governor General's, was first appropriated to the Ladies, but they have lately removed to an opposite row in a line with that of the Judges.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1787.

Translated Extract of a Persian letter from a Native in Burdwan to his brother in Calcutta.

"How shall I describe the present condition of this place; God protect and assist us; the floods, swelling from the heavy fall of rain on the 16th of Assin, at noon, bore away the embankments of the river near Barderee, and totally destroyed all the ancient hauts, temples, gunges, and golahs. The large trees and sheep swept off also by the deluge are innumerable. We are ourselves as yet in safety; but the houses of all, high and low, are levelled with the ground. Whether my own habitation be preserved or not, I cannot tell, as the inundation prevents my visiting it; but I apprehend it is gone. What will be the event of this calamity, God only knows. Nothing is left."

By other accounts from Burdwan, we hear the Damoodah River has risen to a height unknown to the oldest inhabitants. On the 1st instant, the whole country near the town was covered with two and three feet of water. Many houses and villages were swept away, numbers of people and cattle were drowned, and the high banks of tanks alone gave refuge to the survivors.

Note.—The inundations of the Damoodah, as is well known to residents in Lower Bengal, have continued periodically down to the present time.

Since the appointment of the Committee, the exchange on Gold Mohurs in the Bazar has fallen as rapidly to two annas as it before rose to eight.

No doubt the gentlemen mmittee have thoroughly investigated into the cause of such an extraordinary evil, and taken proper measures to prevent it in future.

Colonel Popham, formerly upon the military establishment of this country, is returned Member of Parliament for Milbourn Port in Somersetshire.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1787.

For the Calcutta Gazette.

We are happy to have an opportunity of submitting to publ perusal the following translate of a Persian publication made in a Co lectorship, lately much enlarged, as it reflects credit on the author, ar at the same time contains much useful information :—

"At the commencement of the Honorable Company's Dewanny India, many wealthy and other foreigners from Persia and Arabia, as well as natives of these Provinces, wishing to emulate and supplant eac other through competition, offered to farm the several districts at ex cessive rates.

"The Company's servants also, without local knowledge, and n foreseeing the impossibility of these engagements being fulfilled, ar apprehending discredit to themselves from a diminution of Government's revenue, agreed to their proposals, without having sufficiently ascertained the resources of the country, and left the assessment of the districts to the farmers.

"When the renters perceived a deficiency in their settlement, having introduced in their leases for specie-paying lands the vague and indefinite term of "customary cesses," they exacted under this pretence unauthorized articles, inserted improper deductions in their accounts, and further extorted heavy sums as the wages of numerous officers, horse and foot, endeavouring by these means to extricate themselves and make good their engagements.

"In consequence of this ruinous system, the ryots, harassed and desponding year by year, in many places diminished the cultivation of the specie-paying lands, and in others totally neglected it; cultivating only grain receivable in kind, under an idea that, should the Aumils and Renters oppress them, they would evade cutting down the crops till their oppressors should be reduced to terms, or that, taking advantage of the night, they would steal grain sufficient for their own subsistence.

"It is therefore written that the Renters and Landholders of the districts in the Collectorship of Behar, do maturely reflect that the cultivation of the specie-paying lands, such as cotton, sugar, and opium, is by far the most profitable; that these articles are transported by merchants to other countries, who in lieu of them bring back money, and that by the increase of specie, every article of commerce is augmented in value, inasmuch as the price of every article depends upon the number and requisition of purchasers.

"It is therefore proper that the Aumils, Tickadars, and Talookdars, seriously weighing and considering their own advantage, should grant their leases at reduced rates to their ryots, omitting the undefined term "customary cesses," in order to give the ryots encouragement and confidence; thus they will double the culture of the specie-paying lands, and this small reduction, as one seed scattered in sowing time is reaped a hundred-fold in the harvest, will yield abundant advantage.

"The peasantry also, obtaining a profit, will be at ease and grow industrious; men from other districts will take up their residence amongst them; every village will flourish by the addition of new manufacturers flocking from all quarters; and the population increasing, the whole country will be fertilized, and wealth and prosperity be universally augmented."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1787.

We hear from Chandernagore that during the late holidays, a disturbance took place among the natives at that Settlement, originating in some of their religious ceremonies, which was attended with serious consequences. The ringleaders in the affray having, as we understand, been secured by order of Mons. Dangereaux, the Governor, it was determined by their associates to release them, for which purpose they gathered together in great numbers, well armed, and, in the most tumultuous and threatening manner, surrounded the Government House. Finding it impossible to disperse them by other means, Mons. Dangereaux was obliged to have recourse to his sepoys: a few shots were fired, and some lives lost, but without producing the desired effect: the mob continued to increase; Mons. Dangereaux then thought it necessary to apply to this Government for an additional force, and his requisition was immediately complied with; a battalion of sepoys were ordered to march from Barrackpore, and they will, we have no doubt, soon restore peace and good order.

On Sunday last, a dispute took place between two of the different religious castes, whose ceremonies happened to interfere; the contest, as is general in such cases, was extremely violent. It is reported that a Brahmin was killed on the spot, and several dangerously hurt on both sides. The offence which gave rise to the quarrel was simply this: A party of Hindoos, in procession with their Doorga, unfortunately passed a place of worship of the Mussalmans, which was deemed so serious a profanation as to be expiated only by the destruction of the idol. An attempt was made for this purpose, and resisted by the other party with all the

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

The Right Honorable the Governor General arrived at Chunarghur on the evening of the 31st of October, and was expected to reach Patna about the 9th instant.

The violence of the storm on Friday last exceeded any that has been experienced in Calcutta for these 20 years past. The gale commenced about 12 o'clock the preceding night, and continued with occasional intermissions and increasing violence till about 11 o'clock A. M. the next day. The effects of its fury have not been less general than severe. Among many other accidents too numerous to particularize, about five thousand boats were cast away on the river between this and Berhampore; a brick house in Cossitollah blown down; upwards of fifty thousand maunds of grain lost in Calcutta: and at Barrackpore many of the Bungalows much damaged, though none entirely destroyed.

In stating the consequences of so dreadful a gale as that of Friday last, people in general are too apt to magnify the distress of the scene. It is with pleasure we can say there is every reason to expect that the Ship Friendship, Captain Day, has sustained but little, if any, damage, and so far from having "gone down at her moorings, and never having been since heard of," she was blown from Kedgeree, on the long sands, where she now lays on her beam ends, and as sloops were sent down yesterday, there is scarce any doubt of her being got off in good condition. All the crew, the Second Mate excepted, were saved. During the violence of the gale, the Round House was blown overboard, and all hands went into it, preferring this chance to remaining with the ship, which they did not expect could weather the gale; they were providentially driven on Saugur Island, and have all got safe to town.

Mr. Bolts, on his way to Kedgeree, was unfortunately lost.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham, on their way from Sooksagur to Calcutta, were overtaken by the storm near Barrackpore, and in very great danger. Their Budgerow was dismasted, and Mrs. Graham conveyed on shore by the dandies on a raft. It is with extreme satisfaction that we find Mrs. Graham, though but lately and imperfectly recovered from a severe illness, has had no relapse from so severe a shock.

The Budgerows of Messrs. Young and Parlby, who were of the party, were both lost, and those gentlemen fortunately escaped by having gone to breakfast on board Mrs. Graham's Pinnace. Several of their dandies and servants were drowned.

We hear also that Mr. Baillie, on his way to Gualpara, lost his Budgerow and boats in the Jellingy, to the amount of 10,000 Sicca Rupees, and very narrowly escaped with his life. Several of his dandies were drowned, and he himself exposed, without covering, to the storm for the whole night; he lived on a little rice for several days, and suffered great inconvenience before he was able to procure any relief.

Major and Mrs. Dunn in the Cossimbazar river shared a similar fate, very narrowly escaping with their lives.

The effects of this tremendous gale were experienced also at Diamond Point. All the India-men, the Britannia and Thetis excepted, were on shore, (the latter rode it out with the loss of her main-mast,) but as they grounded at low water, and when the flood-tide set in, the gale had considerably moderated, they were all got off with ease.

Although it has been understood that, from the accident to the Thetis in the late hurricane, this vessel would not be able to proceed to sea in her turn, (she having been intended to be first despatched,) we hear from good authority that such have been the exertions used already, and in such forwardness are her repairs, that the Thetis will certainly be ready by the time at first intended, and be at Cox's Island, fit to receive her cargo before any other of the Company's ships whatever. The late gale seems to have reached very far, and been still more violently felt than in Calcutta. It is to be feared that further and more serious accounts of the effects of it will yet be heard of.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1787.

From the Madras Courier, November 7th.

We hope that the alarming disorder which prevailed lately at Ar has by this time entirely subsided, from the great attention that has be given, and the able professional assistance which has been contribut to stop its progress. But Colonel Kelly, with his regiment, we he had found it necessary, a few days ago, to move to a pagoda six mi distant from Arcot.

The disorder, which we understand is of the *Cholera Morbus*,* reach to Vellore, but not in any violent degree, and unattended with any fa consequences.

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* *Note.*—Sic in orig. The popular notion on this head is, that the Cholera first br out in India in 1817, in the district of Jessore.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1787.

Yesterday Major* M——— was brought to the Bar to be tried for the murder of Captain of H— G——, of His Majesty's 73rd Regiment of Foot, who was killed in a duel some time ago at Dinapore. No witnesses being produced on the part of the prosecution, Captain Hogan only excepted, who knew no more of the matter than that he was ordered by Colonel Macleod to bring Major M——— to Calcutta to appear before the Supreme Court, and take his trial for the supposed murder of Captain G———. Sir Robert Chambers observed to the Jury that this was mere hearsay evidence, and that therefore they could only give one verdict. The Jury accordingly, without retiring, brought in their verdict "not guilty," in consequence of which Major M——— was discharged from the Bar.

Note.—Names in full in the original.

PART III.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1787.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Mr. Yeates, this day, Thursday, the 18th instant.

Tables, Chairs, Couches, Teapoys, Gentlemen's Cocked Hats, Round Hats, Black and Brown; Remnants of Cloth, Hair Powder, Perfumery, Pickles, Buntin for Colors, Europe Twine, Europe Dimity, Sugar-candy in Tubs and Boxes, Tea, a few chests Claret, ditt[o] [R]um, Orange Shrub, Milk Punch, and a great variety of other articles.

Conditions as usual.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1787.

Riding and Fencing.

Mr. Taylor, late Pupil and Assistant for upwards of ten years to Mr. Angelo, of London, Riding and Fencing Master, respectfully informs the Gentlemen of the Settlement of his intention to teach the above-mentioned arts, in which he hopes to obtain the public patronage, as it will be his study to deserve it by every attention and exertion in his power.

Mr. Taylor has taken Mrs. Nehring's Garden House on the Durumtollah Road, the right hand side from Calcutta, where he has opened a room for fencing, and means to build a riding house and stables, and to receive monthly or annual scholars to both or either exercise. The ground is spacious, and Mr. Taylor, if encouraged, could make great accommodation for horses, and other improvements of utility and amusement.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1787.

This day will be published the second part of the defence of Mr. Hastings at the bar of the House of Commons. Copies to be had of Mr. Mackay, at the Printing Office. [Price Five Sicca Rupees.]

☞ From the great length of this pamphlet, the completion of it in two parts, as was at first intended, has become impracticable. The third and last part, which is in the Press, will be published on Thursday next. But though it is necessarily thus sub-divided, the whole copy will be sold, as originally advertised, at 10 Sicca Rupees.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

This day the Printing Office will be removed to the house late the Old Jail, in the Loll Bazar, facing the Harmonic, and next door to Messrs. Burrell and Gould's.

THURSDAY, MAY 3RD, 1787.

To be Let, and entered upon immediately.

Mr. Auriol's smallest Garden House at Alipore; it has very lately been put into thorough repair, and has new mats in every room. The rent is Sicca Rupees 275 per month until the end of June, when the lease of the present occupier will expire.

Any person whom this may suit, will be pleased to apply to the Printer.

April 25th, 1787.

THURSDAY, MAY 17TH, 1787.

Run Away,

A slave boy, fourteen or fifteen years old; four feet eight or nine inches high; stout made; dark yellowish colour; little pock-marked; full face; short nose; had on, when he eloped, an old turban, which had been blue; old nankeen jacket, bannian shirt; a pair of trousers made of Europe check; a pair of shoes with round buckles. The little finger

of his right hand contracted by being formerly cut; his voice somewhat effeminate; answers to the name of Christmas, called by his late master Antony. One Gold Mohur will be given to any person who will bring him to R. Hollier, near the old Foujdar's house.

THURSDAY, JULY 26TH, 1787.

At Messrs. Ord and Knox's,

Cape Raisins and Almonds, in good preservation.

Sir Hans Sloane's Milk Chocolate; Raspberry Jam, from Angelo, in jars, of a remarkable fine flavour.

A large collection of New Books, parts of which are the following:

Gibbon's Roman Empire.
Biographical Dictionary.
Johnson and Steeven's Shakespear.
Sparman's Voyage to the Cape.
Knox's British Empire.
American Farmer.
Blackstone's Commentaries.
Hayley's Works.
Newton's Milton.
Johnson's Lives.
Beauties of the British Senate.
History of Modern Europe, 5 Vols.
Chesterfield's Letters.
Poems, by Miss Aitkin.
Adelaide and Theodore, ess of Genlis.
Millot's Ancient and Modern History.
Goldsmith's Works.
Elegant Extracts, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1787.

To the Public.

Messrs. Moore and Co. beg leave to inform the public that they have in agitation a Scheme of a Lottery for Europe Goods to the amount

of Sicca Rupees 60,000. The number of Tickets to be 600, at 100 Rupees each; that of Prizes, of various amounts, 203, and of Blanks, 397; so that there will not be 2 Blanks to a Prize. The Scheme will be published at large as soon as possible, and generally circulated, when it is hoped the Tickets will be readily disposed of, as the public will be persuaded that a very moderate profit is thus attempted to be secured; besides, that it is intended that such Gentlemen as the House may be indebted to, shall have their several claims set against the Tickets they may purchase; a measure which Messrs. Moore and Co. hope will meet with perfect approbation.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1787.

Wanted a Valet,

A young man, who can shave and dress hair in the most fashionable manner. He will be glad to attend a Gentleman or family going to Europe this season; he can be well recommended from the Gentleman whom he last served.

A line directed to C. L., at the Printing Office, will be duly attended to.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1787.

New Books for sale, by J. Shakell, at the New Library.

The following Books and new Publications, being part of an Investment received by the "Minerva":—

Latham on Birds, with plates beautifully coloured, 3 vols., 4to.
Monro's Works on Fishes, fol.
Paley's Philosophy.
Pennant's Arctic Zoology, 2 vols., 4to.
Philosophical Dictionary.
Reed's Essays on the Intellectual powers of man.
Modern Europe, 5 vols.
Fergusson's Roman History, 4to.
Forster's Northern Voyage.
New system of Modern Geography.
Medical Transactions.

Johnson's Dictionary.
Rencontre.
Gamester.
Town and Country Magazine for 1785.
Ladies, do.
Political, do.
Universal, do.
European, do.
Critical Review, do.
Monthly, do.
English, do.

Pamphlets and Plays.

Widows' Vow.
I'll tell you What.
He wou'd be a Soldier.
School for Grey Beards.
Peruvian.
Richard Cœur de Lion.
Choleric Fathers.
School for Scandal.
Appearance is against them.
Green Room Mirr
The Fool.
The Romp.
The Captives.
Hastings' Memoirs of India.
Mr. Francis's Speech.
Rushe's Orations.
The Chatsworth Poem.
Interesting Debates.
Curse of Sentiment.
Progress of Romance
Italian Letters.
Evelina.
Muse's Mirror.
Humphrey Clinke
Recess.
Trip to Holland.
Sandford and Merton.
Peter the Long.
Pleasing Instructor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1787.

Whereas an old Black Wood Bureau, the property of Warren Hastings, Esq., containing, amongst other things, two small Miniature Pictures and some private papers, was, about the time of his departure from Bengal, either stolen from his house on the Esplanade, or by mistake sold at the auction of his effects,

This is to give Notice,

That Mr. Larkins and Mr. Thompson will pay the sum of Two Thousand Sicca Rupees to any person who shall give them such information as shall enable them to recover the contents of the Bureau.

Calcutta, August 23rd, 1787.

[*Note.*—The subjoined extracts from Gleig's Memoirs of Warren Hastings will show the value set on these papers and miniatures. Vol. 3, page 240—"But my greatest disappointment arises from your total silence in that which I have received concerning my bureau. It contained many letters and other papers which I would not for the world have seen by strangers, and some not even by you.....There are also some miniature pictures which I should grieve to lose," Letter dated 21st July 1785. Again, page 297, "It pains me to recur to the subject of my bureau. I have not yet received any intelligence from you or Larkins about it. You cannot conceive my anxiety about it."]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1787.

Wanted Twenty Spotted Deer Does.

*** A Gold Mohur will be given for each, and, if in very fine condition, 20 Rupees.

☞ Please enquire of the Printer.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1787.

Notice is hereby given, that on Sunday next, the 23rd instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the house of the late Mrs. Maria DeMisquitta, in the Portuguese Church Street, No. 12;—

The effects of the said Mrs. Maria DeMisquitta, and the Upper-roomed House, very convenient for a moderate and devout family, its

being so near the Church, which will be exposed to sale precisely at eleven o'clock.

The purchaser of the house to pay one Gold Mohur to bind the bargain; the deeds of sale to be drawn out at the cost of the purchaser; and the house, if not paid for within ten days from the day of sale, to be re-sold on account and risk of the first purchaser, who is to make good any deficiency that may arise.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1787.

Captain Dance submits to his friends and the Public the following proposal for a Raffle for Europe Goods :—

Brought out in his investment, and flatters himself the rates at which the charges are made, which are infinitely inferior to any hitherto offered to the public, will entitle him to their approbation and protection.

The Raffle to consist of 150 Subscribers, at one hundred Sicca Rupees each.

The highest of three throws doublets to have the first prize of 3,500; the second highest, the second prize of 2,500, and so on. All tye throws to be determined after every Subscriber has thrown.

☞ Captain Dance's investment is still exposed to sale, at his house, near Jackson's Gaut.

First prize.

	S. Rs.
1 Gold Enamell'd Repeating Watch, by Mudges, Diamond Hands, and an elegant Gold Enamell'd Chain	1,500
1 Plain Gold Horizontal Stop Watch, No. 779, capped and jewelled...	600
1 Silver Bread Basket	250
3 Pair fashionable Silver Buckles	150
3 Pair Silver Candlesticks	225
2 Pair Silver Bottle-stands	100
1 Pair fashionable Ladies' Paste Shoe Buckles ...	120
1 Eight-glass Cruet Silver Frame, with spare glasses	180
1 Ladies' Dressing Box, complete	100
2 Pieces Cambrick	200
1 Dozen Desert Spoons...	75
	3,500

	S. Rs.
Second prize.	
1 Gold Enamell'd Ladies' Watch and Chain... ...	1,000
3 Pair Silver Candlesticks	225
1 Piece fine Scotch Holland, 24 yards	100
1 Ladies' Dressing Box, complete	100
1 Eight-glass Cruet Silver Frame, spare glasses ...	185
2 Pair Bottle-stands	110
1 Set Silver Drawing Instruments	140
1 Ladies' Embroidered Satin Pocket Book, Gold instruments and lock	120
2 Pair Ladies' Paste Shoe Buckles	175
2 Dozen Table Spoons...	300
1 Dozen Tea Spoons	45
	2,500
Third prize.	
1 Ladies' Gold Enamell'd Watch and Chain... ...	1,000
1 Gold Horizontal Stop Watch, No. 792, capped and jewelled	600
3 Pair Silver Salts and Spoons	826
3 Pair Silver Salts	126
1 Piece Cambrick	120
1 Red Morrocco Port Folio	28
	2,000
Fourth prize.	
1 Gold Enamell'd Ladies' Watch and Chain	1,000
1 Gold Watch, engraved, No. 817	,,
1 Gold Enamell'd Watch, No. 132	400
4 Silver Wine Funnels...	100
	1,500
Fifth prize.	
2 Plain Gold Horizontal Stop Watches, capped and jewelled, Nos. 606, 607	1,200
Sixth prize.	
2 Plain Gold Watches, Nos. 785, 806	1,000
1 Piece Cambrick	100
	1,100

	S. Rs.
Seventh prize.	
1 Ladies' Gold Enamell'd Watch and Chain... ...	1,000
Eighth prize.	
2 Plain Gold Watches, Nos. 756, 780	900
Ninth prize.	
1 Plain Gold Single-cased Watch, No. 777; 1 engraved Single-cased Gold Watch by Herring, No. 2649	550
1 Sugar Bason and Spoon	95
2 Soup Ladles	80
1 Pair Spectacles, in silver case	50
2 Punch Ladles	25
	800
Tenth prize.	
1 Sugar Bason and Spoon	[illegible]
4 Gravy Spoons	72
2 Salad Forks	56
2 Punch Ladles	25
1 Piece of Cambrick	112
1 Set Silver Drawing Instruments	140
	500
Sicca Rupees ...	15,000

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1787.

Morgan, Williamson, Davidson, and Co.,

Being anxious to execute their orders from the upper stations of the country, have resolved to dispatch a boat from Calcutta to Futtyghur on the first Monday of every month, to call at every station on its way and for the accommodation of Gentlemen who may not have Agents in Calcutta, a Sircar will go with every boat, who will deliver the goods ordered, and receive the amount at the common rates of exchange. The prices of the goods will be exactly the same as at their Commission Warehouse in Calcutta, and no charge whatever incurred, but the proportion of boat hire. Such Gentlemen as are inclined to insure their orders, Morgan and Co. will get it done at the usual rates by the Insurance Offices in Calcutta.

N. B.—The first boat will be dispatched on the first Monday in November. They will receive freight down on moderate terms.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1787.

Assemblies.

At a Meeting of a part of the Subscribers to the Assemblies for the ensuing season, it was agreed to publish the following regulations for the concurrence of the Subscribers at large:

That the subscription should be one hundred Sicca Rupees, which are to be paid into the Bengal Bank.

The Assemblies to commence on the first Thursday in November, and to continue every Thursday until the end of February.,

The first Thursday of every month to be a minuet night and supper. The other nights, only a cold collation.

The Tickets of original Subscribers to be transferable, and no visitors to be admitted but by their recommendation.

No person to be deemed an original Subscriber who has not paid the amount of his subscription on or before the 25th instant.

And that there may be no interruption to the Assemblies for the full period above mentioned; it is agreed, that if one hundred subscriptions shall not have been paid on or before the 25th October, in such case the plan of having Assemblies is to be laid aside.

And lastly, that a Meeting of the Subscribers be held at the Old Court House on Friday the 26th October instant, for the purpose of electing Managers, carrying these regulations into effect, and adopting any others which may be deemed necessary.

N. B.—If the Assemblies do not take place, the money will of course be returned to the different Subscribers.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1787.

Assemblies.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Assemblies at the Old Court House, on Monday the 5th of November, the following extract of their resolutions was directed to be published:—

On examination of the Report from the Bengal Bank, it appearing that eighty-six subscriptions had been paid, and that twenty more are shortly expected,—

1st.—Resolved, that the Assemblies take place.

2nd.—Resolved, that the Assemblies be held once a fortnight only, and that the first be deferred till Thursday the 15th instant, when a Ball and Supper will be given, which will be continued every second Thursday during the cold season.

3rd.—The Tickets of original Subscribers transferable. Tickets for Non-Subscribers to be had at one Gold Mohur each, but granted only at the recommendation of a Subscriber.

4th.—Resolved, that 900 Sicca Rupees be allowed for the provision of each entertainment, including oysters, ice,* and every thing excepting music, besides, an allowance of Rs. 8 for every Non-Subscriber's Ticket disposed of.

5th.—Resolved, that Mr. Selby be employed for the provision of the first entertainment, and that he be advanced 1,000 Sicca Rupees on account.

6th.—No money to be advanced but by the sanction of three Managers at least.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Old Court House.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1787.

Mrs. Arend

Humbly begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that she washes and dresses Silk Stockings, Brussell's Lace, and clear starches in general. She also respectfully informs the Ladies that she dresses hair in the neatest and most fashionable manner; she will wait upon any Lady at her own house on the shortest notice, by addressing a chit to her in Chattawalla Gully, opposite to Mr. Motte's old house, Tiretta's Bazar.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1781.

This day will be published, (at twelve o'clock,)

To be had of Mr. Mackay, at the Honorable Company's Press, and of Mr. Shakell, at the New Library,

[Price ten Sicca Rupees]

THE INDIA CALENDAR, containing lists of the Civil and Military Servants on the Bengal Establishment.

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* *Note.*—The ice, it is presumed, must have been procured from the well-known ice-field at Hooghly, the only one known to have existed in the Lower Provinces. This ice-field was worked within the last few years.

And a list of Offices on that Establishment, together with the names of the different persons holding them.

To which is prefixed an English, Mahomedan, and Hindoo Almanack, for the year of our Lord 1788, being Bissextile, or leap year, calculated to the Meridian of Calcutta.

With a list of all the Hindoo and Mahomedan feasts and holidays; the rising and setting of the sun and moon; a table of the eclipses, and high water at Calcutta, &c.

☞ As the completion of the India Calendar, on the plan at first intended, would have very considerably retarded the publication, and thereby in a great measure defeated the intention of it, the proprietors have judged it better to confine the lists of the Honorable Company's Servants, Civil and Military, to the Bengal Establishment, which will be found perfectly correct; and in lieu of those at the other Presidencies, as originally intended, they have added the English, Mahomedan, and Hindoo Almanack, which will be more generally useful, and, they doubt not, will be approved.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1787.

Washing and Mangling.

Messrs. J. Davidson and Co. take this method of informing their friends, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Calcutta, that they have taken a convenient spot of ground in Dhee Entally, erected necessary Buildings thereupon, and have procured sufficient materials and workmen for the purpose of carrying on, in an extensive way, the business of Washing and Mangling, (according to the Europe method,) and getting up Linen of all sorts, to commence from November 1st, 1787.

They hope to meet with due encouragement in this their undertaking, its utility considered, as the many and crying inconveniences the public long labored under from frequent losses of their clothes, and from other neglects of the washermen they were hitherto under the necessity to employ, are thereby obviated; for Messrs. D. and Co. take upon themselves the responsibility of all Linen that shall be entrusted to their charge, and engage to receive and deliver them punctually four

times in the month, for which they trust their terms, as under, will not be deemed unreasonable.

For a Lady or Gentleman ...	... S. Rs.	6	per month.
A Child from 7 to 12 years old	... „	4	do.
A Child under 6 years ...	... „	2	do.
A Servant	... „	1	do.

Ladies and Gentlemen who choose to favor them with their commands, may depend upon strict attention being paid to the well getting up of their Linen, and to the receipts and delivery of them at the stated times above mentioned.

☞ Messrs. D. and Co. will likewise undertake the Bleaching of Cotton Cloths of every kind upon reasonable terms.

PART I.

OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1788.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve that, after the 1st of March next, no persons in the Civil or Military Service of the Company shall be allowed to proceed from the Company's Provinces beyond Buxar without the Governor General's pass, to be produced to the Commanding Officer at that Post, unless such persons are under orders (which shall appear either in the Gazette or by an Official signature) to proceed to Stations beyond that place, or unless they should be returning to their Stations after the expiration of leave of absence. The same orders respect Europeans in general, who are not in the service of the Company

FORT WILLIAM,
January 4th, 1788.

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1788.

Representations having been made to the Governor General in Council of the dearness of grain at the Presidency, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, and in some other parts of the country, the Governor General in Council, with a view to afford all the relief in his power to the inhabitants of these cities, as well as to those of the Provinces in general, does hereby give notice and order that all Duties, Tolls, and Customs upon grain at Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, shall be immediately suspended, and the Officers of the Customs, and Judges of Adawluts, in any of the cities mentioned, are required to see the Resolutions of Government for this prohibition duly fulfilled. They are to take care that no Gunge Duties, or any other Tolls whatever, on the importation or sale of grain, at any of the markets or Gunges within the limit of the cities above-named, be exacted or taken, and they are directed to punish all farmers and Darogahs of such Gunges, or the Officers in them acting contrary to this order, by fining them in every instance in ten times the amount exacted.

And whereas it has been represented that, on former occasions of a temporary scarcity, the grain merchants purchased and hoarded up

their grain, with the hope of deriving an exorbitant advantage from disposing of it at a future period when the price of it should have considerably increased, and by these means contributed to add to the scarcity; this is to give notice, that if any persons shall be guilty of such misconduct, and shall withhold their grain from the public markets with a view to their own profit, they shall, upon detection, be punished by the confiscation of the grain, and by such other penalties as the occasion may require.

And notice is further given to all grain merchants and others, that the Pachootra Duties on grain have been every where abolished, and that they are at full liberty to transport the grain to whatever markets within these Provinces or places they please, and sell the same without any impediment or molestation.

FORT WILLIAM,
February 1st, 1788.

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1788.

Police.

The Commissioners of Police give notice they will receive proposals for repairing the large Bytakhonnah Road, under the inspection and direction of the Surveyor, extending from the Protestant Burial Ground to the north-east corner of the Durrumtollah Road, in the following manner:—The swamps in such road to be filled up, and the whole road, from drain to drain, to be properly levelled and raised with earth well beaten down. Ditches on each side, the whole length of the road, on a medium of not less than the width of 12 feet and depth of 3 feet, to be excavated, the earth of which to be appropriated to raising and making the road. Two new pucka bridges of 74 feet in length, 4 feet broad, and 6 feet high in the clear, including the arch, to be built in such places as the Surveyor to the Commissioners shall direct.

The cement to be used therein to consist of five parts of good sifted soorkey, and three parts of the best stone chunam.

Proposals to be sent to the Secretary of the Commissioners on or before Tuesday the 26th instant.

By order of the Commissioners,

FORT WILLIAM,
February 6th, 1788.

HUGH HONYCOMB,
Secretary.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

Extract of a letter from Mr. B. Boyce, addressed to the Governor General in Council, dated 4th February 1788.

Indigo, which is now made in the rainy season, should be made in the dry weather, the vegetation in the rainy season being too rapid, and forces the plant to apparent maturity before the dye is formed. And river or well water should be used instead of tank water, which, from having washed the surfaces of the earth, is highly impregnated with alkaline salts, that accelerate the fermentation before the dye has been sufficiently loosened from the plant; there being no country in the world that more abounds with alkaline salts than this, which, I now take upon me to assert, are the real chemical basis on which our saltpetre is formed, by the acid of the air, for the natural produce of which India has been remarkable from time immemorial. Another obstacle from the present mode of supplying the plant is, that by making the quantity in two months which they should in eight, whatever quantity of dye there may be in the plant, if not totally destroyed before it can get to the works (on account of the immense distance which it is brought), is considerably lessened, and this is what was acknowledged by the gentlemen who were called upon to examine my Indigo, which I shall here beg leave to quote literally—

"We have seen specimens made by different persons nearly equal to that (my Indigo), but the process is so expensive, that no one has found his account in making any quantity."

The physical reason is this, that from the time blood ceases to circulate in an animal, or sap in a vegetable, actual, though not vulgarly perceptible, putrefaction commences, on account of the alkaline and acid particles coming in contact for want of motion; this being the mode of dissolution, the purest of those salts and oils which alone constitute the dye of Indigo, are either evaporated or changed into a putrid phlegm of insipid matter, unless prevented by instantaneously manufacturing the plant as soon as it is cut; but how much sooner this dissolution is liable to take place, I leave you to judge, when the very menstruum, or water itself, is charged with one of the first principles of putrefaction, an alkaline salt.

(A true Extract)

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

Notice is hereby given, that Sentries are posted on the Esplanade, between the road leading from the Fort to Calcutta, and the great road

leading to Surmans Bridge, to prevent Foot Passengers, Carriages, Horsemen, or Palkees, from crossing that part of the Esplanade which lies before the Council House and the Fort, with positive orders to enforce the instructions they have received.

FORT WILLIAM;
Town Major's Office,
February 20th, 1788.

R. GREEN,
Fort Adjutant.

THURSDAY, MARCH. 6TH, 1788.

The Governor General in Council having been pleased to order the several shares of the Commission on the Revenues to be paid from the 1st November 1786 to 31st October 1787, it is requested, the gentlemen whose names are under-written, will be pleased to send their bills for the shares allotted to each for payment to the Pay Office.

E. FENWICK, M. P. M. G.

Pay Office, March 5th, 1788.

List of the Officers entitled to the Commission on the Revenues from 1st November 1786 to 30th April 1787.

Note.—Then follows a list of 58 Officers of the Engineers and Artillery, and of other Regiments. The highest share is Rs. 7,621-15-3, and the lowest, Rs. 1,369-12-4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1788.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having thought proper to abolish a tax hitherto existing in Calcutta and its suburbs, on the manufacture and sale of Sloops and Boats, framed under the denomination of the Sloop and Boat Mehal, and in order to prevent undue exactions of the same in future, having been pleased to direct that the prohibition of it should be publicly advertised, notice is hereby given, that all duty on the manufacture or sale of Sloops and Boats within the limits of Calcutta and its environs, is henceforth abolished, and that all demand for such tax hereafter is unauthorized and forbidden.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

FORT WILLIAM,
April 17th, 1788.

J. H. HARINGTON,*
Actg. Collector of Calcutta.

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* *Note.*—The author of Harington's Analysis, and afterwards an eminent Judge of the late Sudder Court.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1788.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having judged it expedient at this time to require all merchants and dealers in grain in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, to deliver in accounts of their grain in store for sale, as well as of their exported imports, it is hereby required, of all such merchants and dealers, to deliver in, at the Cutcherry of the Collector of Calcutta, accurate statements of the aforesaid particulars on or before the first day of May next.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

FORT WILLIAM, *April 23rd*, 1788.

J. H. HARINGTON, *Acting Collector of Calcutta.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1788.

Notice is hereby given, that, in consequence of orders given by the Governor General in Council to the Magistrate of Hidgelee, Thannadars and Guard Boats are stationed at the following places, to apprehend dacoits committing depredations on the river :—

	Guard Boats' No.
At Fultah, a Thannadar to cruise from Woolabarreah to Cookrahatty	1 and 2
At Rangofulla ditto, to cruise from Cookrahatty to Baratullah or Channel Creek	3 and 4
At Sundeah Gundeah ditto, at the mouth of the Huldiah River, to cruise from Baratullah to Talpatty	5 and 6
At Gowcolly, near Kedgeree, ditto, to cruise from Talpatty to Ingellee Creek	7 and 8

The Guard Boats are distinguished by red flags, in the centre of which are the numbers of the boats in the Bengal Figure in white.

FORT WILLIAM; *Revenue Dept.*, *April 21st*, 1788.

E. HAY, *Secy. to the Govt.*

THURSDAY, MAY 1ST, 1788.

The Governor General in Council, in virtue of the powers vested in him by this Act of Parliament, has directed that Licences may be granted

to the persons named in the following list, who will receive them on application at the Secretary's Office, on or after Monday, the 5th of next month.

As it is very probable that, owing to oversight, or a want of clear information with respect to some who have requested Licences, the list now published may not include the names of all British subjects who were resident in India when the Act of Parliament passed, and are now within or without the Provinces, and may have Licences given to them, British subjects so resident and desirous of Licences, are to send their names to the Secretary, who will publish them in a supplement to the present list, if their applications are complied with.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, *April 23rd*, 1788. } E. HAY, *Secy. to the Govt.*

Note.—Here follows a long list filling five columns of the Gazette, and containing nearly 450 names of European British subjects. Amongst the names is that of Zoffany the Painter.

THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1788.

Notice is hereby given, that all bills for salaries, allowances, and Establishments, payable at the Presidency in the Civil, Revenue, and Commercial Departments, for the months of March and April last, will be discharged on application at the Civil Pay Master's Office.

FORT WILLIAM, *May 21st*, 1788. } W. HARDING, *Civil Pay Master.*

THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1788.

The Governor General in Council, in order to gi r weight to the existing regulations of the Customs, and particularly with respect to those of Benares, judges it necessary to give this public notice to all Europeans, Natives, and others, that they must conform thereto by readily

exhibiting to the proper Officers the Rowannah under which their importations are made into that country, and by paying the established duties at the fixed rates to the Officers appointed to receive the same; and notice is further given, that, should any attempt to evade or resist the regular authority of the Custom Houses be made, such conduct will subject the parties to whom such Boats or Goods appertain, more especially if British subjects, to the displeasure of Government.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, *May 23rd*, 1788. } E. HAY, *Secy. to the Govt.*

THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1788.

The Governor General in Council, understanding that it has been usual in the Civil and Military Service for the different Pay Masters and others entrusted with the disbursements of public money, to advance the salaries and allowances of individuals not on the spot, to persons claiming the same on their account, without requiring that any regular Power of Attorney should be produced to warrant the receipt of such allowances by any person except the principal;

It is resolved, that this practice be prohibited in future, and that all Pay Masters be restricted from making any advances to the Agents of those entitled to receive them, without requiring that the original Power of Attorney, properly executed, be produced and registered in their respective Offices.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, *May 15th*, 1788. } E. HAY, *Secy. to the Govt., Secret and Separate Dept.*

THURSDAY, JULY 31ST, 1788.

Extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors, to the Governor General in Council, in the Public Department, dated 28th March 1788.

PARA. 14.—Notwithstanding the precautions we have hitherto taken to secure the return of black servants to India, we are very sorry that

the same have not been effectual to the end proposed, many of that description still appearing in the street of this Metropolis in the utmost distress for the want of means of subsistence here, and of procuring a conveyance back to their Native Country. Instead, therefore, of the bond ordered to be taken by the 45th para. of our General Letter of the 12th July 1782, we hereby direct that, before you grant permission to any black servant to come to England on the Company's Ships, you cause a deposit to be made in your Treasury to the amount of £50 by the person soliciting such indulgence, in order to provide not only for the maintenance of such black servants in Europe, but for the expence of their passage back again, and it must be certified upon the orders to the Commanders for receiving them, that such deposit has been made, and a list of all such transmitted to us in the Ship's Packet on which they may embark.

PARA. 15.—We are aware that it may not be so easy to render this precaution effectual in cases where persons may proceed to Europe on foreign ships. But, in order to obviate the inconvenience as much as possible, we direct that, before you permit the return of any of our Civil or Military Servants by a foreign conveyance, you obtain a declaration from them respecting their intentions of having native servants to accompany them, when the same deposit is to be taken as ordered in the preceding paragraph.

PARA. 16.—With respect to the return of persons by foreign ships who are not in the Company's service, we hope they will so far listen to the dictates of humanity as to acquiesce in this regulation. And we direct that you make our sentiments herein as publicly known as possible, that not only our own servants and those living under our protection may conform to our direction herein, but that it may become the business of the Natives themselves to insure, before they embark, a certain provision for their maintenance in Europe, and for their return to India.

PARA. 17.—Whatever surplus may remain of such deposit, after defraying the needful expences, (unless the same shall be defrayed by the master,) we shall order to be returned to the persons by whom the same shall be made, or to their Attornies.

PARA. 18.—Having read and deliberately considered a publication which appeared in the Newspapers, entitled "Narrative relative to the duel between Sir John Macpherson and Major James Browne, authenticated by Lieutenant Colonel A. Murray, who attended Sir John Macpherson, and by Major R. E. Roberts, who attended Major Browne in the field," (copy whereof is enclosed,) we came to the following resolution, viz.:—

"Resolved unanimously, that the apology required from Sir John Macpherson by Major Browne, shows that the offence taken by Major

Browne arose from an act of Sir John Macpherson in his station of Governor General of Bengal, and not in his private capacity, the apology stating that the paragraph which gave the offence appeared in the Calcutta Gazette, by the authority of the Government, at the head of which he (Sir John) then was as Governor General of Bengal.

"That the calling upon any person acting in the character of the Governor General of Bengal, or Governor of either of the Company's other Presidencies, or as a Counsellor, or in any other station, in respect of an official act, in the way Sir John Macpherson has been called upon, is highly improper, tends to a subversion of due subordination, may be highly injurious to the Company's service, and ought not to be suffered; more especially as this Court is ready at all times to hear the complaints, and give redress to any of their servants who either wilfully, or by mistake, may have been injured by their superiors."

PARA. 19.—And we direct that the said resolutions be made as public as possible at your Presidency, and all the Settlements subordinate thereto.

PARA. 108.—Having taken into consideration the applications of several of our Civil Servants who have returned from Bengal, to be allowed the pensions allotted to their respective ranks, we came to the following resolutions, viz.:—

"Resolved, that no Civil Servant is entitled to the allowance mentioned in the Court's orders to Bengal of the 21st September 1785 and 27th March 1787, who came home either on account of health or of private affairs.

"That those pensions be confined to such persons only as were actually deprived of their situations and employment, or who were out of employment, in consequence of the retrenchments made in the Bengal Establishment.

"That to entitle any person to receive such pensions, he must give a satisfactory proof to the Court as to the amount of his fortune at the time of his leaving Bengal, in which case, agreeably to the Court's beforementioned orders, he will be entitled to receive as follows, viz:—

"A Senior Merchant whose fortune at the time aforesaid was not equal to £10,000, as much as, with the interest of his own money, shall yield him an annuity of £400 per annum.

"A Junior Merchant in like manner £300 per annum.

"A Factor or Writer £200 per annum."

PARA. 109.—And we direct that you cause the foregoing resolutions to be published for the information of our servants at your Presidency.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, *July 23rd*, 1788. } E. HAY, *Secy. to the Govt.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1788.

Military Intelligence.

Lord Cornwallis has great pleasure in declaring that the Military abilities as well as the private conduct of many of the Officers of this Army, give them every claim to his warmest approbation; but, on the other hand, he is obliged to acknowledge that he has long observed with regret, that there are individuals of whom his opinion is different, as they appear to him to have been in the practice of indulging themselves in habits of dissipation and expence, which are no less incompatible with a proper attention to their Military duties than inconsistent with the true principles of morality.

However repugnant it may be to his inclination and feelings to interfere in the private affairs of gentlemen, and to pass animadversions upon their imprudence and want of economy, a due discharge of the duties of his public station [illegible] indispensable.

He is at present called upon by a complaint which has been made to him by Mr. Robert Bailie, a merchant or trader of Cawnpore, who, upon the representation, and at the request of his own creditors, has been ordered by the Board to be sent within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, that those creditors may have an opportunity of asserting their claims upon him by regular proceedings at law; and Mr. Bailie has now stated that he is rendered incapable of doing justice to others, by finding it impracticable, by any means in his power, to recover certain sums that are due to him by Military gentlemen, of whose names and debts he has transmitted a list, accompanied with an application for assistance to Lord Cornwallis as Commander-in-Chief.

Lord Cornwallis, on perusing that list, has seen with much concern that the greatest part of it consists of the names of Subaltern Officers, and he is sorry to say that he could not avoid receiving a very unfavorable impression of their private conduct from this observation. Because, knowing as he does that their allowances are superior to those of similar rank in any other Army in the world, and that those allowances are found amply sufficient, by men of common prudence, to supply all reason-

able wants of gentlemen in that early period of service, he is obliged to conclude that their debts can only have been contracted by dissipation and extravagance.

He considers it to be the more incumbent on him to express his disapprobation of such conduct in the strongest terms, as he is persuaded that the want of a proper spirit of Military subordination, which he has so frequently been obliged to check and reprehend since his arrival in this country, has been the consequence, in several instances, of these habits of expence and dissipation.

Such being Lord Cornwallis's sentiments, he would be conscious of a criminal neglect of duty if he did not interpose his authority as Commander-in-Chief, to endeavour to put a stop to practices which are hurtful to society and ruinous to Military discipline.

It is no part of his intention, nor is it his province, to enter into any examination of those accounts, but he gives this public notice, that he has recommended to Mr. Bailie to apply to the Supreme Court of Judicature for legal assistance in the recovery of the debts that are due to him by gentlemen who are now stationed within the Provinces, and that he has also assured him, that if he finds it necessary to repeat his complaints against Officers now at the field stations after three months from this date, he will remove such Officers immediately, and appoint them to Regiments within the provinces, that they may be amenable to any decree which he may obtain against them in the Supreme Court.

Lord Cornwallis likewise thinks it proper to inform the Army that he is determined to act precisely in the same manner upon every similar application to that of Mr. Bailie's.

And as he considers it to be a sacred duty of a Commander-in-Chief to do every thing in his power to guard the Civil Law in this country from being insulted or eluded by Military men, he desires that the Army in general will carry in their recollection that, if it shall ever appear that the lowest Officer belonging to the Supreme Court of Judicature shall meet with the smallest opposition or obstruction in the execution of any part of his lawful duty from any person belonging to the Army, not only at any of the Stations, but even in the most remote districts of the Provinces, the Commanding Officer of the station or detachment will, in the first instance, be rendered particularly responsible for it as an outrage which it was his duty to have prevented, and the conduct of every other person who may have been concerned will certainly undergo, at the same time, the most rigid investigation.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1788.

Notice is hereby given, that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to fix the departure and destination of the Honorable Company's Chartered Ships of this season as follows:—

Order of dispatch.	Name of the Ship.	Destination.	Day of dispatch from Bengal.
1	William Pitt ...	Europe direct ...	November 10th, 1788.
2	Manship ...	Fort Saint George and Europe ...	December 1st, „
3	Triton ...	Europe direct ...	December 15th, „
4	Kent ...	Ditto ditto ...	January 1st, 1789.
5	Phœnix ...	Vizagapatam, Fort Saint George, and Europe ...	January 15th, „
6	.....	Europe direct ...	February 15th, „
7	.....	Fort Saint George and Europe ...	February 20th, „
8	.....	Europe direct ...	March 10th, „

N. B.—The three last Ships are not named, as it is not yet ascertained when they severally arrived at their first consigned Port in India, and it cannot, therefore, be known from what period they will come upon demurrage.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, *September 12th;* 1788.

E. HAY, *Secy. to the Govt.*

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1788.

Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 22nd day of October next, will be exposed to sale, by Public Auction, at the Import Warehouse Godowns in the Old Fort, a quantity of Woollen Goods of the undermentioned assortments, belonging to the Hon'ble Company, to be paid for in cash, on the following conditions: Whoever buys a lot, to deposit one Rupee to bind the purchase; if the goods are cleared out in six months from the day of sale, the purchasers to be allowed a discount of nine per cent., and if after six months, but within nine months from the day of sale, to be allowed a discount of three per cent.; but should the

goods not be cleared out at the expiration of nine months, they are to be re-sold by Public Auction, and the former purchasers to pay any loss or charges which may arise on the re-sale.

Broad Cloth, superfine, medley, and Cassimeers of fashionable colours.
Broad Cloth, superfine, of sorts.
Ditto middling ditto.
Ditto Aurora.
Ditto ordinary of sorts.
Perpets of broad and narrow of sorts.
Perpets, superfine, in imitation of Cassimeers.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

IMPORT WAREHOUSE,
September 24th, 1788.

R. KENNAWAY, J. W. H. K.

Public notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 10th October, will be sold by Auction, at the Custom House, the following confiscated Goods, viz.:—

Oil, Turpentine, and mixed paints of sorts.
Fine Blacking.
Corks.
Cutlery.
Elder Wine.
Bottled Porter.

A particular list and musters may be seen at the Custom House. The lots to be cleared out in four days, otherwise to be re-sold; the first purchaser standing to any loss that may arise.

COMPANY'S CUSTOM HOUSE,
September 24th, 1788.

T. MACAN,
Custom Master.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1788.

The Governor General in Council having received several complaints of irregularities and outrages committed in the town of Calcutta and its environs, in breach of the public peace, by the seamen of Portugueze and other foreign ships and vessels that have come to this port; all Captains and Masters of such ships and vessels are hereby positively required to prevent their people from being on shore before the hour of seven in the

morning, and from remaining in the town or its neighbourhood after the hour of five in the afternoon; and it is hereby declared that if any Portugueze, Coffrees, Manilla or Macoa men, or Malays, being seamen, shall be found in Calcutta or its environs within the prohibited hours, they will be apprehended by the Officers of the Police, or the Officer in the Command of the Town Guard, and kept in strict custody, as well as suffer such other punishment as the circumstances under which they shall be apprehended may appear to require.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM,
November 26th, 1788.

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

PART II.

EDITORIAL.

HURSDAY, JANUARY, 3RD, 1788.

Calcutta.

On Thursday last, the anniversary of St. John, a General Meeting was held of the Lodges in Calcutta, and a very numerous body of Free Masons walked in procession to the New Church, where an historical sermon on the occasion was preached by the Revd. Mr. Johnson, a member of the Fraternity, who traced the origin of the society from the ancient Egyptians, and enumerated its several revolutions, encouragements, and persecutions down to the present period, concluding with many excellent doctrinal maxims, for the qualifications and conduct of a true Mason, who, he strongly argued, must necessarily be a good man, and a worthy member of the society of mankind in general.

In the evening, the fourth Subscription Assembly was held at the Old Court House. It was opened by Mrs. Bristow and Mr. Camac. The minuet walkers were few, but the lively country-dance runners bounding and abounding.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1788.

A very large and respectable company, in consequence of the invitation given by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, assembled on Tuesday,* at the Old Court House, where an elegant dinner was prepared. The toasts were as usual echoed from the cannon's mouth, and merited this distinction from their loyalty and patriotism.

In the evening, the Ball exhibited a circle, less extensive, but equally brilliant and beautiful with that which graced the entertainment in honor of the King's birth-day. Lady Chambers and Colonel Pearse

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* *Note.*—New year's day.

danced the first minuet, and the succeeding ones continued till about half after 11 o'clock, when the supper tables presented every requisite to gratify the most refined Epicurean. The ladies soon resumed the pleasures of the dance, and knit the rural braid, in emulation of the Poet's Sister Graces, till four in the morning, while some disciples of the Jolly God of wine testified their satisfaction in Pœans of exultation.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1788.

The Hon'ble Company's salt sold on the 28th ultimo, notwithstanding the present enhanced value of silver, in which specie one-half of the payment was stipulated, went remarkably high. Some was disposed of at six hundred and eighty Rupees per hundred maunds, and the lowest price, we understand, was from hundred and sixty-three Rupees per ditto. Even the Coast salt brought five hundred and three Rupees; prices, we believe, never before known, and which must tend much to raise the profit of this valuable resource to Government, since there is no danger of the sales of the ensuing year being hurt by it. Salt, from its real as well as habitual use, may justly be considered a necessary of life: and, however the cost of it be advanced, the consumption probably will not be materially diminished: though, it must be acknowledged, if the expense of subsistence be increased, the wages of labor must be proportionably increased to afford the means of living; and consequently the profit of additional price may be lost in the additional charge of manufacture, or, to pursue the argument in the present instance of salt especially, if the salt-worker provide himself with salt and therefore feel not directly the augmented expence of this article, he will be affected by it indirectly in his purchase of grain, spices, beetle-leaf, &c., from the husbandman, and of cloth from the manufacturer, who, in order to furnish themselves with salt, must enhance the value of their saleable commodities in the same degree wherein the value of that commodity has been enhanced to them. This seems an important principle of barter, and an able reasoner might draw many useful inferences from it.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1788.

From the Madras Courier, December 26th.

Recent advices announce the return of Tippoo to his Capital from his hunting party. His present residence is on the Island, at his Gar-

den House, the situation of which is extremely beautiful; the Garden full of the finest various fruits; and noble plantations of cypress trees compose the avenues; nor, according to political observation, is the olive neglected in his improvements: one, at least, of the arts of peace, architecture, occupies much of his present attention. He is pulling down the Old Palace in the Fort, and preparing to raise a new one on a plan vastly more extensive and suitable to the most sumptuous scale of royal magnificence. And, as a further pacific symptom, for the present at least, the Army Cattle were quietly at grass, in different parts.

Accounts from the country, especially the southward, continue very favorable as to the prospect of the crops.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1788.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—I am informed, from very respectable authority, that the Police of this City is now upon the eve of effectual and correct establishment.

At this time, therefore, it cannot but prove acceptable to those who are to take an active part in such wholesome regulation, to be reminded of every grievance that should call for redress.

Under that persuasion, I avail myself of the opportunity, through the channel of your paper, to point out one for which I have hitherto not been able to find a remedy.

The grievance I speak of is the liberty which persons assume, of shooting at all hours of the day for their amusement, at kites, crows, &c., without any consideration of either the danger or the disturbance to the inhabitants around them.

I have been long affected with this licentiousness, as a species of such impropriety and disorder as in so populous, so beautiful a place, and in such a cultivated assemblage of society, I could not have thought possible to have existed. Yet the practice is so far from being the casual inadvertence of a few heedless people, that it has haunted me with alarms in every dwelling where, in Calcutta, I have taken up my residence.

I have been told that, by making a deposition, before any of the learned Judges, of the nuisance and the hazards to which I have been exposed, I should find a redress; but where I am persuaded no personal injury has been intended towards me, I have found it too irksome a task

to lodge a personal complaint; and the only attempt towards redress which I yet have made has been, under feigned signatures, to represent the evil through the medium of our public newspapers. My complaints, however, have found no consolation from the discontinuance of the cause, perhaps because they have not reached the ears of the persons to whom they were addressed. Through your authentick vehicle of intelligence, the admonition may perhaps find its way to the mark; and, until the salutary measures of a wise Police are made manifest, may, in some measure, effect the peaceable end in view, and prevent such accidents as might prove too serious towards the enforcement of authority.

I assure you, Sir, that not only at various unexpected hours I have been startled with the firing of those shots, but have frequently heard the contents of the guns rattle against my venetians; and, not long ago, at sunrise, as I had just ascended to the top of my house to take my accustomed walk there, a range of crows and kites intermixed were in possession of that part of the parapet which looks into my neighbour's ground, and immediately joins my spiral stair-case, from whence I had no sooner made my appearance, than I saw my neighbour with his gun levelled at the birds upon my wall, in the exact direction of his piece with my head. To do him justice, he instantly dropped his aim, appeared greatly shocked at the hazardous rencontre, and shrunk into his house with evident marks of sensibility. I own to you, Sir, that ready as I should be to make any moderate sacrifice for the public good, I do not think it necessary that, in order to procure a speedy regulation of such disorder in society, I should actually be subject to such an untoward accident as that which I so critically was protected from; and that I may not lose my life for the purpose of preventing the amusement of Crow-shooting in Calcutta, allow me to request that you will give a place to my complaint in the Calcutta Gazette.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,

January 13*th*, 1788. A CORRESPONDENT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1788.

From the Madras Courier, January 2nd.

Yesterday being the first day of the New Year, was announced at six o'clock in the morning by twenty-one guns from the Fort. His

Majesty's two regiments of Hanoverians, 14th and 15th, commanded by Colonel Wangenheim and Major Offeney, were drawn out on the parade before the Honorable Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief. They performed their firings, salutings, and evolutions with great exactness and precision. At a public breakfast, the Honorable the Governor then received the compliments of the gentlemen of the Settlement, Civil, Military, and Commercial.

A great public dinner was afterwards given at the Government House, at which was present the most numerous and respectable company that has been remembered in this Settlement for many years.

On Wednesday evening were interred the remains of the late Mrs. Popham, sister to Sir George Thomas, Bart. A numerous company of ladies and gentlemen attended the corpse to the place of interment, to pay a last respect to one whose gentle manners and accomplished mind endeared her whilst living to her friends and acquaintance. She possessed all the amiable virtues; was liberal, generous, and humane; a tender wife, an affectionate parent, and a sincere friend. Her pall was supported by six ladies who appeared to be deeply affected on the melancholy occasion.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1788.

Theatre.

So much has been already said on the performance of Richard the Third, exhibited on the Theatre on Friday evening, that there scarce remains anything to be added on the subject. We agree in the general opinion that the whole performance went off with well merited eclât.

The part of Richard was given in that masterly style which characterizes our Roscius, and though this character requires all the exertions of a first-rate performer in the full possession of every faculty, it was impossible for the most critical eye to observe the smallest want of activity, even in the most bustling scenes, notwithstanding the late severe illness under which the gentleman who represented it has so long labored, and from the effects of which he is yet but imperfectly recovered.

The character of Buckingham is a very important one in this performance; and it was well supported.

The eldest of the Princes spoke distinctly and collectedly, but the youngest was rather too young to be heard.

The scenery in general was excellent, particularly the Camp Scene, in which Richard's Pavillion was very ingeniously contrived.

We understand the favorite musical piece of the "Poor Soldier" and Foote's Comedy of "the Author" are in rehearsal, and will be performed on Tuesday nex

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1788.

We heartily hope the seasonable notice published on Monday last, and repeated on this day, suspending all duties upon grain at the principal cities, and prohibiting the selfish hoard of this necessary of life, will be attended with the desirable effects expected from it, and prevent any calamitous scarcity, either real or fictitious. For the same end, we understand, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having received representations of the distress suffered by the manufacturers and lower classes of the people in the Dacca District, has been pleased to direct the Collector of Behar to make an immediate provision of 30,000 maunds of rice, and to dispatch the same as soon as possible to the Collector of Dacca, to be distributed among those manufacturers and inhabitants who have most occasion for it, at a moderate rate. The several Collectors also have been enjoined to exert their continued attention in encouraging the grain merchants and others, by removing every impediment to the free transportation of grain, at their own option, throughout the Provinces, and by the detection and punishment of every attempt towards monopoly.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1788.

It is to be considered as a standing order that the Fort of Budge-Budge,* and all the Troops on duty at the Presidency, including those at Barrackpoor, are under the immediate authority of the Senior Officer at the Presidency, to whom reports and returns are to be accordingly made.

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* *Note.*—This Fort is now a total ruin.

It has been resolved by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council that a General Order be issued, directing all Officers Commanding detachments of Troops within the Company's Provinces to give previous notice to the Collectors through whose districts the Troops are to march, of their probable time of arrival in those districts, and of the supplies they may require, that the same may be furnished.

An order has been sent to the Collectors of Revenue to issue immediate directions for providing the requisite supplies to the Troops during their march, on receiving the notification above mentioned from the Commanding Officers. The Commanding Officers are to report to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Adjutant General, in what manner they have been supplied in passing through the several Districts, and the Collectors will report to the Board of Revenue any complaints that may be made of the behaviour of the Troops.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

The reception of General Sloper by the Prince of Wales was flattering to the General beyond conception. The Prince met him in Pall Mall, as the General was going into London. He rode up, stopped the chaise himself, shook the General by the hand, and seemed overjoyed to see him, and in every place where they have met since, his Royal Highness has paid him the most pointed and marked attention.

Mr. Hastings' trial, an English Paper mentions, was to come on before the House of Peers the next Sessions. It is also said that he seemed to be much affected with his approaching fate, though it is hardly to be credited from a man of his great and known political firmness. He was, by the last accounts, gone on a visit to Mr. David Anderson in Scotland.

Sir Elijah Impey is gone abroad, report says, to avoid a similar situation with the late Governor General

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

Baraset Race.

The weather promising to be fine, it is expected that there will be great sport at Baraset; Mr. Selby will have a table provided, and accommodation for gentlemen. The race in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

POET'S CORNER.

Addressed to Miss P———

Thou am'rous god suspend thy bow,
Thy quiver o'er thy shoulder throw,
And hearken why thy wond'rous force
Can't touch Charlotta with remorse.

Her eyes, the seats of fire and light,
Her sparkling eyes, are sapphires bright,
Rubies immensely rich compose
Her lips that shame the blushing rose.

Her charming limbs, of lovely mould,
The sculptor's art at distance hold:
No Parian marble can contest
With the vein'd beauties of her breast.

Wonder not then, a nymph of stone
Withstands thy shafts and slights my moan;
Still thou may'st shoot, still I complain
For darts and sighs are spent in vain.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1788.

We understand from good authority that measures have been taken by Government for considerable supplies of rice to Dacca and Sylhet, which districts have suffered most from the scarcity, and further, that a large quantity will speedily be distributed in the Calcutta markets at a moderate price. These precautions cannot fail of producing the best effects, and will probably, in a great degree, counteract the calamities of the season, till the period of reaping the ensuing harvest.

The discount on Gold Mohurs still continues enormously high, to the ruinous distress of the poor, and to the great inconvenience of the economical householder. The continuance of this evil, much more the increase of it, after the large imports of Silver into Calcutta from Burdwan and other districts, evidently proves its owing to a combination of monied harpies. Should they persevere till the commencement of the next sessions, it is anxiously to be hoped they will be called to account for their illegal practices before a jury of their fellow-citizens, and will experience the utmost severity of the Law, which prohibits and punishes the engrossment of any article for the advancement of its price. Coined

silver is an article that admits of precise determination of its proper value, and the engrossment and enhancement of it may easily be brought to specifick proof.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1788.

The French at Chandernagore, with extreme caution rather than prudence, have stopped any farther advances for their investment, and some of the wealthy inhabitants have began moving their most valuable effects to Serampore.

[*Note.*—On account of the rumours of war in Europe.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1788.

Extract of a letter from Dacca, dated the 23rd of March.

It is with infinite concern I inform you of a dreadful conflagration which broke out at half past two this afternoon. The wind being very high, the flames pervaded almost the whole city. The damage done must have been excessive indeed. The Factory was on fire, but, by the speedy and great exertions of Mr. Middleton, of Mr. Creighton the Factory Pilot, of John Rawsthorne, and the Factory sepoys, fortunately no damage was done to the Company's goods in their godowns.

It is impossible for me at this time to detail you the particulars of the mischief that has been done. The fire extended for the space of two miles, and is still burning. The city seems devoted this year to calamity.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1788.

POET'S CORNER.

For the Calcutta Gazette.

Impromptter.

[On the late intelligence from Pondicherry and Chandernagore.]

How wanton is fate! how it sporteth with nations!
Behold a strong fortress besieged and won,
At once, both for flight and for fight preparations,
Yet no one hath knowledge that war is begun.

HOMO.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1788.

The tricks in raising the batta on Gold call aloud for redress. This extortion, which has prevailed in despite of every representation and even the scrutiny of the Committee of Enquiry, continues to gain ground, and is now as high as six per cent. It is seriously to be hoped that some effectual measures will be taken to put a stop to the progress of this evil, so severely felt by the community at large, otherwise trade must sink under the pressure of usury.

The prospect of the Company's Bonded Debt being transferred home at a fair and equitable exchange, in consequence of the proposals published in the last Gazette, must afford very particular satisfaction to the public in general,—a measure that will not only contribute to make money plenty, but holds out a safe public remittance of property to England, which has been long wanted, and, among many others equally conducive to the general interest, reflects the highest honor on the present system of Government, and, by establishing public credit on the firmest basis, must long secure the prosperity of these provinces.

Sub-auspice Teucro nil desperandum.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1788.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct the several Collectors, excepting those of Sylhet, Rangamatty, and Ramgur, to remit their collections sent to the Presidency, in the specie wherein the collections are made, or by bills payable wholly in silver.

A petition, we understand also, has been delivered in to Government by several respectable mercantile gentlemen, requesting orders for the free currency of gold in payment of the revenues.

The former measure will certainly tend to bring silver to Calcutta, and the latter, if agreed to, will probably keep it here, by preventing the necessity of its re-exportation for commercial purposes. When the cultivator can pay his rents in gold, he will have no objection to receive gold as the price of his grain; and if he be also a manufacturer, as is frequently the case, he will not, for the same reason, decline gold as the recompence of his labor, or the equivalent for his cloth. We sanguinely hope, therefore, that the premium on silver, which is now risen to the enormous rate of seven per cent., will shortly be diminished, and, ere long, altogether abolished.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1788.

We are credibly informed that on the night of Sunday, the 6th instant, which was the night of the new moon, a human sacrifice was actually offered to Kâly, the Hindoo Goddess of Destruction, at her temple at Chitpore. This horrid rite was performed under cover of the dark night by persons as yet unknown; but the next morning the following circumstances were observed. The door of the Pagoda had been opened in the night, said by some to have been broken open; the trunk of the man sacrificed was found before the threshold, and the head within the Pagoda, at the feet of the Idol, which had been invested, during the sacrifice, with new robes made of rich and costly manufactures, and several new necklaces, and bracelets of gold and silver. The utensils and vessels necessary to such a sacrifice were also left in the Pagoda, and appeared to have been prepared with an exact conformity to the precepts of those books of the Hindoos in which such sacrifices are recommended. And, in a word, every thing tended to raise a suspicion that the whole was the performance of some opulent and well-read Hindoo. The poor wretch who was the victim appeared to be of the *Chandál caste*, which is an inferior tribe of villagers, and this, it seems, is the caste from which such sacrifices are directed to be made. The Foujdar has, it is said, seized the Bramin that usually attends the Pagoda, in order to discover who are the persons concerned in this murder; but nothing has yet transpired.

It is a fact that the conduct of Mr. H*———— in the Sunderbunds has been so exemplary and mild towards the poor Molungees or Salt manufacturers, that to express their gratitude they have made a representation of his figure or image, which they worship amongst themselves. A strong proof that the natives of this country are sensible of kind treatment, and easily governed without coercive measures.

THURSDAY, MAY 8TH, 1788

In consequence of the late abundant rains, the price of rice has fallen considerably in the Bazar. Half of the Boroo† harvest has been preserved in the Dacca districts, and it is not now probable that any greater distress will be felt. We hear a supply of grain has arrived at Dacca from Behar.

The report of Sir Elijah Impey having resigned the office of Chief Justice, originates with a gentleman who has lately left Bussora, and read the paragraph in an English Paper.

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* *Note.*—Sic. in orig. Probably Mr. Tilman Henckel, the first Collector of Jessore.

† The Boroo rice crop is sown in December or January, and cut in April. It is peculiar to very low-lying marshy districts.

THURSDAY, MAY 15TH, 1788.

We are happy in being able to add an account of the success attending inoculation to those already given last year, which, no doubt, will effectually do away every thought of fear of undergoing the operation in those who have not yet had the small-pox.

From the airy situation of Dum-Dum, and the advantage to be derived from the Surgeon on the spot, the Government this year very humanely directed an Hospital to be erected there for the purpose of inoculation; the same had been done last year, when the public were informed that 105 patients had received the infection by inoculation, and all recovered. The soldiers of the Artillery Corps at the Presidency, and of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Battalions of European Infantry, were informed of the safety attending the infection when taken by inoculation. The Return underneath will show the number of each Corps who accepted of the offer, and from every information that could be gained, it is to be supposed that all who had not had the distemper, were included in the number desirous of being inoculated.

The soldiers and children (72 in number) who were inoculated this year, all recovered and are perfectly well; the soldiers marched into garrison with the Artillery, and joined their Corps on the 15th of April.

As the Government intends to grant the same assistance annually, we are in hopes that no lives will in future be lost here by this distemper.

CAMP DUM-DUM,
April 14th, 1788.

Report of the Inoculation Hospital.

	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Dead.
1st Battalion Artillery	...	...	10	10	10	10	
3rd Ditto ditto	...	...	3	3	3	3	
1st Ditto Infantry	...	...	6	6	6	6	
3rd Ditto ditto	...	...	21	21	21	21	
4th Ditto ditto	...	...	11	11	11	11	
Total ...	...	...	51	51	51	51	

Twenty-one children of the Officers and Soldiers were also inoculated, and are all recovered.

THURSDAY, MAY 15TH, 1788.

The following is an account of the size and weight of a most enormous Cockup* taken a few days ago in the Luckia River, and brought to the Dacca Factory. It was slung on two bamboos, and carried by eight coolies. It had nine thorns on its back, from which circumstance the natives said it was nine years old.

Length.	Feet.	Inches.
From the tip of the lower jaw to the extremity of the tail fin	6	8
From the eye to the beginning of the tail fin.	5	8
Length of the tail fin	0	5
Circumference	4	10
Depth from the upper part of the back to the bottom of the belly	1	11
Thickness from side to side	1	0

Weight, full pucka 3 maunds 10 seers.

N. B.—Three pucka maunds ten seers are equal to 270 Pounds English.

THURSDAY, MAY 15TH, 1788.

Stanzas, with a Bouquet, to Miss P.

Not that the pious offering flings
One gleam of glory round the shrine;
Yet there his wreath the pilgrim brings,
Because the spot he deems divine.
Not that my tribute can improve
The charms I tenderly adore;
Thy form's my sacred shrine of love;
From thence I every bliss implore.

W.

THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1788.

(The following letter was received some time ago, and was mislaid, or should certainly have appeared sooner.)

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—Apprehending that the account, in your Paper of the 24th April, of the human sacrifice to the Goddess Kâllee at Chitpore, may

Note.—Commonly known as the Bekhti or Betkhi.

have an effect very prejudicial to the Hindoos in general, I feel it a duty to caution the humanity of the public not to be hurried away by first impressions against them, but, on the contrary, to reject the opinion that either well-instructed or respectable Hindoos have been concerned in this horrid act. I have not a doubt myself that it has been committed by Dacoits:

"The votive offering for a deadly deed."

It will be found on enquiry that it is common for them, when going on an attempt of danger, to vow such a sacrifice to Kâlee; and I was formerly told by an old inhabitant of Calcutta, that they were supposed to be made to that same Idol at Chitpore by Govindram Mittra who acted as Zemindar or Jemadar of Calcutta by the authority of the President and Council, and who was under the general suspicion of the natives of entertaining bands of Dacoits. The apparatus and costliness of the offering rather confirms this opinion of the perpetrators and whoever has but a slight knowledge of the subject, will admit there could be no difficulty for a Hindoo, and very little for an intelligent European, to obtain every information necessary for the sacrifice The Gôiteree excepted, he must be a learned Hindoo who has much to conceal, and there are paintings which are minutely explanatory of all their ceremonies.

That human sacrifices, however, were, in times of great antiquity and for periodical or extraordinary expiations, considered as meritorious by a part of the Hindoos, (never by all of them,) cannot be denied, but I believe the victim was generally a voluntary one. The act is called Nurbullee, and is expressly forbidden, as well as all the greater sacrifices, to be performed during the Kullee Jogue;* and the Byeshnoos never admitted the sacrifice even of animals.

THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1788.

Intelligence is just received in town of the death of George† Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie in Scotland, on his way to the south of France for the recovery of his health. His Lordship was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland last election.

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* The iron age.

† *Note.*—The eighth Earl, grandfather of the late Governor General

THURSDAY, JUNE 19TH 1788

On the 1st instant died the Prince Jehandar Shah, Jewan Bukht, eldest son of the reigning King of Dehli, Shah Alum, and heir apparent to the Empire of Hindoostan. The following circumstances of his death, which we have been favored with, may be depended on as authentick :—

After being delayed two days by the indisposition of the Princess, his principal Begum, he, on the morning of the 31st May, set out before daylight to visit the tomb of one of his wives, at Chunar, from whence he returned in the afternoon of the same day, and arrived at Benares about the close of the evening. During the succeeding night, he was uneasy, and appeared affected by the heat, and in the morning, complaining of a severe pain in his breast, quitted his private apartments for the open air. He afterwards went in again, when he was seized with a fainting fit, fell on the ground, and perspired profusely. The Native Doctors then felt his pulse, and were about to administer medicines to him, when suddenly his eyes rolled, and he expired. About half past nine o'clock A. M., Alee Ibraheem Khan, the principal Magistrate of the city of Benares, having heard of the Prince's indisposition, arrived at his habitation with a Native Physician, who, thinking it was too late to bleed, as the Prince was then declared to be dead, the corpse was brought out and laid in an open pavilion, where it was found by the Resident, Mr. Duncan, about half after ten, stretched on a cott, entirely wrapped up, amidst his sons and the Nabob Sadut Alee, who were mourning over the deceased. Mr. Duncan, who had received intelligence of the Prince's illness and death almost at the same instant, and had immediately set off for Shewalla-gaut, his place of residence, not being able to find Mr. Fraser, Surgeon to the battalion stationed at Benares, had sent to desire Mr. LeBlanc, a gentleman of experience in physick and surgery, to follow him to Shewalla-gaut, with a view of ascertaining the probable cause of the Prince's sudden death; and Mr. LeBlanc arriving soon after him, as there remained some warmth about the jugular vein, he, to afford the only remaining chance of survivance, with general approbation and consent, opened a vein in the arm, from which some little blood spouted, and gave great hopes. Mr. Fraser coming in also at this time, approved what had been done, and opened another vein in the left arm. They then continued jointly for an hour to apply stimulants and friction to the body in hopes of restoring the circulation, but all their endeavours proved vain. They were at length compelled to give up the attempt; and the Princess and her advisers having preferred Benares to Chunar for the burial place, a spot was fixed on near the tomb

of a venerated Mahomed[illegible] the body was interred in the evening, attended by the Resident.

From the state the Prince was in immediately at, and for some time before, his decease, spasms in the stomach were supposed to be the immediate cause of his death, which, though sudden, appeared clearly to be natural, as was ascribed ultimately to the heat and fatigue of his journey to Chunar on the preceding day.

On the morning of his death, the Prince, feeling himself much indisposed, desired to have materials for writing, and with his own hands wrote two letters and sealed them with his private seal, one to Alee Ibraheem Khan, the other to Mr. Duncan. The former, after expressing his despair of living, enjoined the Khan, in the event of his death, never to let the women of his family go to the king, his father, but to keep them, and regard them as his mother and sister, adding he would otherwise be his accuser at the day of judgment. The letter to the Resident, after stating, in like terms, his despair of surviving, declared his resignation to the will of God, and concluded with adjuring him in the strongest terms to preserve the honor of his family, to continue to them the support which he then enjoyed himself, and never on any account to deliver them up to be sent to Delhi.

The Prince has left several sons by different mothers, and as Khoorum Sahib, the son of the principal Begum, is the youngest, jealousies and dissensions between the different branches of the family must be deemed unavoidable.

The narrative written by the Prince Jehandar Shah, translated by Mr. Scott, and published in the Appendix to Mr. Hastings' Review of the state of Bengal, containing all the public transactions of his life since his flight from Delhi, any mention of them here is unnecessary. Of his age we have not received any certain information, but believe it to have been about five and thirty.

This present period is distinguished also by the death of Moodajee Bhosilla, the head of the Marhatta Government of Nagpore, and a person of no small consequence in our late contest with the Marhatta nation.

THURSDAY, JULY 9TH, 1788.

Calcutta.

Yesterday morning the Honorable Company's Ship Pigot arrived at her moorings at Diamond Point. She brings an account of the arrival

of the Berrington at Madras, after a remarkable quick passage of three months and six days.

The Berrington sailed from the Downs the 25th March, and arrived in Madras roads on the 30th ultimo.

On the 11th March the Honorable Court of Directors appointed Peter Speke, Esq., a Member of the Supreme Council, in the room of Sir John Macpherson, resigned.

We have the pleasure to announce to the public that His Majesty continued perfectly well when the Berrington sailed, and had opened the Sessions of Parliament by a Commission. The public rejoicings and illuminations on this happy event exceeded any that were ever before known.

THURSDAY, JULY 10TH, 1788.

Extract of a letter from Dacca, July 4th.

The increasing price of rice about three weeks ago made me very uneasy indeed. Another year of calamity would have rendered this province a desert. The evil, however, is now happily going off. The Aous* crop has eased the husbandman very much. In some parts of the Mofussil, rice is now at thirty seers per Rupee, where not long since it was only at fourteen; and there is every prospect of a plentiful ensuing harvest.

It is a fact which should belie many illiberal reflections thrown upon the Hindoo natives, that Juggut Sett, when visited in his last sickness by Mahommed Reza Khan, tore the latter's bond for three lakhs of Rupees, as a return for the kindness and protection he had received from him, as well as from personal regard.

How many instances of this kind occur among Bankers at home?

THURSDAY. JULY 10TH, 1788.

To the Public.

Whatever a vigilant and humane Government could do to alleviate the present scarcity, and the distress arising from it to the poor, has doubtless been performed; and from that foresight and activity which have been displayed, we may hope soon to see the Capital much relieved by large accessions of grain. But such has been the unavoidable great rise in the

Note.—The early rice crop, generally sown in April and cut in August.

price of rice, that numbers who in ordinary times supported themelves and their families by their labor, have no longer found a maintenance from it, and must have parted with their little effects to procure a scanty subsistence. This enhanced rate must, in a great degree, continue until the new crop is brought to market, which, generally speaking, cannot be looked for in less than six weeks or two months. The effects of it already begin to appear in the many emaciated figures and the many mothers with their children who wander about the streets and highways of this city, and the prospect for such is alarming.

The inhabitants of Calcutta who have beheld the public distress with anxiety, may think this a proper juncture for the exertion of their humanity. It is possible that adverse occurrences, inevitable by human prudence, may disappoint in part the expectations of relief now entertained; the sufferings of the lower class of people would then be dreadful. Should it, on the other hand, be happily found that the good offices of private solicitude were unnecessary, it could not afford matter of reflection or regret that they were ready on such an occasion; and where there was even a possibility of impending calamity, the appearance of having remained supine or indifferent would be as unfair to the character as contrary to the intention of this community. It has indeed been thought that the contributions of private benevolence, in similar cases, has had the effect of attracting multitudes to the Capital who might otherwise have made a shift in the country, but it seems a certain fact that, in every time of general scarcity, the inhabitants of the country, without any previous encouragement, naturally flock to the principal towns, whither, indeed the chief supplies of grain are also drawn, and when it is found that numbers have actually already thus resorted to the Capital and its environs, the question then is, whether they shall be supported or left a prey to want. The daily aid afforded by Government has been extremely serviceable, but it is limited in its extent; many from distance or weakness cannot partake of it, and the longer the price continues high, the greater number must be incapacitated to support themselves, and of course need relief from the public. Where, it is supposed, as in the present case, that the whole stock of grain in the country is sufficient for its consumption until a new crop comes in, there can be no doubt of the clear benefit of extending the distribution of it, and supplying those who can no longer purchase for themselves.

Under this conviction, it has been agreed, at a meeting of gentlemen of the Town, held this day, to promote a subscription for the relief of the poor, and a Committee has been named to manage the contributions, to purchase and distribute grain. They have already entered on the consideration of the best means answering this design, and will meet daily at

the Exchange at 9 o'clock, where they will be happy to receive any informations that may be conducive to the same end. And that no time may be lost, a certain sum for immediate exigencies has been already subscribed by the gentlemen present, and they hereby invite and solicit the subscriptions of the public, which are necessary to the carrying on of the scheme, and will be received at the following places:—

The General Bank.
The Bengal Bank.
Messrs. Fergusson, Fairlie, & Co.
Grahams, Moubray, & Co.
Bayne, Colvins, and Bazett.
Burgh and Barber, and Paxton, Cockerell, Delisle, & Co.

Calcutta, July 9th, 1788.

THURSDAY, JULY 17TH, 1788.

The most extensive benefit has been already experienced from the humane distribution of rice and money to the distressed inhabitants of this town.

The Boitehkannah, the side of the Great Tank,* Cherungee, the top part of Surman's Bridge, and the Orphan House, have been fixed on for the distribution of this charity, and upwards of four thousand persons have been daily relieved at each of the above places.

One of the gentlemen of the Committee regularly attends to superintend the distribution, and to see that the relief is afforded to real objects of distress only.

The subscription has been as liberal as it is humane; upwards of fifteen thousand Rupees having been already collected.

The arrival of large supplies from Bahar, since the opening of the Cossimbuzar river, and the prospect of a plentiful harvest, have reduced the price of rice considerably, which is now selling from seventeen to twenty seers per Rupee.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1788.

Whether a want of curiosity, or a neglect to communicate what is deemed generally known, has occasioned the silence of travellers, we

* *Note.*—Probably the tank south-west of the Mosque at the corner of Durrumtolla The tank known as that of Monohur Dass, opposite No. 14, Chowringee, was not excavated till after this period.

know not; our readers, however, may be many of them ignorant, that at Oudh, near Fyzabad, is a tomb of Seth, (Adam's third son,) twelve feet long.

Sujah Dowlah's father repaired the tomb, and one of Job's, adjoining it. Not more than a mile from these tombs is a fragment of Noah's Ark; perhaps by examining the wood, whether of Oak or Teak, we may ascertain whereabout it was built, or discover a timber for ship-building more durable than either of these.

The man who preserved these antiquities enjoys a Jaghire which has devolved to him from a thousand generations.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1788.

A correspondent observes, the supercession of slim canes by the more substantial bludgeons lately introduced into our Police Circles, is highly seasonable, as they may be useful weapons of defence against the frequent nightly disturbers of the peace in Calcutta, as well to the solitary beau, as to the protector of beauty.

A grave correspondent remarks, they indicate the effeminacy, weakness, and decay of the rising generation of the present age, who, in the season of youth, even require props to support them.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1788.

The commercial treaty just concluded between this Government and the Nabob Vizier appears to be founded on the most enlightened principles of commerce, and is, at the same time, plain and simple to the lowest Trader. Every obstruction to a ready intercourse is removed, and there can be no doubt that Trade again will flourish between the two kingdoms.

From the adoption of such liberal plans, we may expect to see new channels of wealth and commerce opened with the neighbouring countries of Nipaul, Tibet, and Assam.

Revolution at Dehlee.

On the 2nd instant, Ghoolam Cadir Khan and Ismael Beg Khan deposed the King Shah Alum, and placed on the throne of Hindoostan Beidar Bukht, son of Ahmud Shah, and grandson of Mohummud Shah.

The circumstances of this revolution, extracted from authentick Dehlee papers, are as follows. Ghoolam Cadir Khan and Ismael Beg Khan having obtained circular mandates from the King, desiring all the neighbouring Chiefs to join them, and Soleeman Shekoo, for the expulsion of Sindheea, confined every person in the metropolis suspected of possessing wealth, in order to extort money. This exciting great alarm in the city, the King sent to Ismael Beg Khan, desiring him to prevent Ghoolam Cadir Khan from committing such oppressions, and to bring him into his presence. Ismael Beg carried the King's messenger to Ghoolam Cadir, who represented the great want of money for the troops, nothing being collected from the lands, and the King preventing exactions from the citizens, as had before been permitted to Rajah Himmut Behadur, and concluded a long parley by saying that if His Majesty wished the peace of Dehlee, he must give him ten lacks of Rupees, or he would take what he could. At length, Mutlub Khan, the ambassador, telling him that the King wished to see him, he repaired to the Fort accompanied by ten thousand armed men, whom he posted on the outside under the command of Monear Sing, and after some coariars* waited on the Shah. This interview producing nothing satisfactory, and the King being advised of hostile preparations without the Fort, ordered his own battalions to be ready, and shut the gates, which they accordingly did. Ghoolam Cadir and Ismael Beg found means, however, after a consultation with Nawab Nazir, to admit the troops under Monear Sing, and made their own arrangements in the Fort, sending the King's troops and those of Nawab Nazir to their Camps. They then held a further consultation with Nawab Nazir, and repeatedly deputed him to demand money from the King, who replied only that, had he possessed any, he should not have been reduced to his present situation, and desired they would take what they could find. Ismael Beg then went to his Tent, but Ghoolam Cadir staid all night in the Fort, keeping Nawab Nazir with him, and having, during the night, determined on raising to the throne Meerza Beidar Bukht, son of Ahmud Shah, and grandson of Mohummud Shah, on the return of Ismael Beg in the morning, they sent for this Prince, and placing him on the throne presented their offerings, and ordered the usual rejoicings to be made in the City.

They then sent to Maleckas Zemaneea Sahiba, the Begum of Mohammud Shah, requesting she would come to the Fort; and seeking the King in his sleeping apartment, took from him his sword, target, and jewels, after which they sent him with Akber Shah, the eldest Prince, and seventeen other Princes, to the place where the Royal Family are

* Sic. in original.

usually kept, called the Assud Boorj. The conduct of Ghoolam Cadir Khan on this occasion was very insulting to the deposed King and his family. He omitted no means of discovering hidden treasures, but has hitherto been unsuccessful. Ismael Beg, first on cool terms with Ghoolam Cadir, has since conceived his greatest security to be in his connection with him. How long his political situation may require this line of conduct is uncertain, but it is supposed that he did not approve this choice formed by Ghoolam Cadir to fill the throne so ungratefully made vacant by him.

In the present state of affairs, it is impossible to judge what may be the consequences of this revolution; Sindheea was at Mathura, about 30 coss from Dehlee, and said to have been negotiating with the Rajah of Jodypoor when it took place; he seems to have lost, for the present, the favorable opportunity he had gained by his defeat of Ismael Beg, but may ultimately be enabled by his resources to re-establish his superiority. Ghoolam Cadir Khan is son of Zabita Khan, the Rohilla Chief, and has confirmed the general opinion of the character of that tribe. He held the offices of Ameer-ul-omra and Vakeel Muttuluk. The last news from Dehlee not noticing the massacre mentioned in the India Gazette of Monday last, the report was probably without foundation.

Happily from the late rains, all further alarms of famine are at an end; but it is dreadful to reflect on the havock already made, as, on the most moderate computation, seventy thousand inhabitants are supposed to have perished in the Dacca, Sylhet, and other Districts of Bengal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1788.

A correspondent observes that the paragraph in the last Bengal Journal accusing the ladies of this Settlement of gambling and levying contributions on their acquaintance, is no less illiberal than unjust.

Every gentleman who has the honor of being admitted in their society, well knows that card-playing is very unfrequent, and in the few families where it is to be met with, conducted as an amusement only.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 178

Our discredit of the massacre at Delhee, mentioned in the India Gazette of the 18th instant, did not proceed merely from its not coming to our knowledge, but, as expressly stated, from the last news from

Delhee not noticing it. The second account published in the same Paper of Monday last, and panegyrised as intelligent and accurate, confirms the probability of the report being without foundation, as it relates the confinement of the King, and declares the revolution to have been effected without bloodshed.

We have recently received the following further intelligence on the subject, communicated by a person who has relations at Delhee:—

Maleeka Zemaneea, widow of Mohummud Shah, and Sahibeh Juhul, an old lady resident in the metropolis, supplied Ghoolam Cadir Khan and Ismael Beg with several lacks of Rupees. After dethroning the King, they plundered him, and put out his eyes and confined him. They then seized Laljee Mull, Dheerij Chowdry, and many other shroffs and merchants, whom they imprisoned. Troops also were sent to plunder the richest inhabitants of Ghazee-uddeen-nuggur,* Nujifgunge, and other places. Jumsheid Beg and Neamut Khan, with their Cavalry, and Summut Khan, with the brother and son of Murteza Khan, and Himmut Behadur, with fifty thousand men, are at Fereedabad.

The heavy rain on Friday last, proved fatal to many of the poor creatures who have been brought to the Presidency by the late dearth; near fifty were seen dead on the public road between Cheringee and Russapuglah. The prevention or mitigation of such mortality from similar causes in future, is well deserving the attention of the gentlemen who have undertaken the humane office of applying the late liberal subscription to the alleviation of distress. Numbers have been observed nightly lying on the Russapuglah road, in and near a Bazar about a mile from Cheringee; perhaps the erection of a shed in the neighbourhood of this spot, similar to that opposite the Riding School, might prevent the fatal effects of exposure, to which so many have fallen sacrifices.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1788.

We understand, Mr. Irvin, Surgeon at Purnea, a very ingenious Chymist, has lately discovered a new method of refining Borax in the most simple manner.

This very important discovery will probably be attended with great commercial advantages to this country, and enable us to import Borax to England in its refined state, an article of trade hitherto engrossed by the Dutch.

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* *Note.*—Well known in the operations against Delhi in 1757.

It is much to be lamented that exclusive privileges cannot be granted in this country as a just reward for ingenuity and labor.

No new events of consequence are yet known to have followed the late Revolution at Delhee.

The confederates Ismael Beg and Ghoolam Cadir Khan are reported to have disagreed, and some accounts mention an encounter which proved fatal to the latter. Advices, however, dated so far late as 12th Zeecaad, or 15th August, state the latter existed in good health, and reconciled to Ismael Beg. The mode in which they deprived the King of his eyes appears to have been peculiarly cruel. The instrument used on the occasion was a Paishcubz, or short sharp-pointed dagger, the use of which must have made this horrid act of barbarity agonizing to the last degree. The old man is, however, said to have survived the torture and to be alive, though he refuses assistance, and it is thought he cannot live long.

We are sorry to find the late fall of rain has not been general. The season, owing to a long drought, has been so unfavorable in Jessore, that the price of common rice in that district is now from 20 to 23 seers per Rupee.

At a general meeting of the subscribers for the relief of the poor at the Presidency, held on Friday last, seven gentlemen were elected to form a Committee, for considering and carrying into effect the best mode of disposing of the remaining funds, and we understand they have determined to discontinue the distribution of raw rice and pice from this morning, after which boiled rice is to be served out at Kidderpore, Boytakhaneh, and Birgee Talao,* the large tank near the meeting of the four roads at the southern extremity of Cheringee. A Hospital is erected at the Boytakhaneh also for the reception of many of the most infirm sufferers, who have been selected from the different pens of distribution.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1788.

Notwithstanding the vague and idle reports of war lately circulated, there has not been, perhaps, for many years, a period of time when such an event is less likely to happen than the present. The formidable force we possess in India, both European and Native, would render any attempts at hostilities on the part of Tippoo highly impolitic, and probably end in the loss of his Empire.

* *Note.*—Just to the south of the New Cathedral.

To-morrow morning, the gentlemen deputed on the survey of New Harbor and Channel Creek will set out on that service, attended by the Ranger Packet, Viper Cruizer, the Company's Yacht, and two Pilot Schooners.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1788.

The Mosulman Mohurrum and Hindoo Dussaira or Doorga Pooja have again occurred this year at the same time. This, formerly, when the bigotry of the Mohummedans had full support from their uncontrolled authority, was frequently attended with fatal consequences. To the Mosulman, it is a season of mourning; to the Hindoo, a time of rejoicing. It seems natural, therefore, in a country of superstition, that they should not be reconcileable, and the power of the strongest would of course prevail. At present the two contending parties are happily in subjection to a third, and we have not heard that any accident has happened. Considering the warlike weapons carried on this occasion with the processions of the Mohummedans, it is a fortunate circumstance that the nature of the commemoration forbids ebriety.

Casual occurrences, or the transports of enthusiasm, might otherwise prove fatal. The influence of religion in this respect is indeed highly indicatory of the sincerity of the followers of Mohummud, and, thou strictly true, it will not perhaps be generally credited, that even the co mon Mosulman dancing girls will not exhibit at the festivals of Hindoos when contemporary with the Mohurrum, though, from attachment of the latter to their performances, and the constant pract of introducing them in honor of the Goddess celebrated at this peri it may be supposed that very high rewards are offered for their servi

This will account to our countrymen for the inferiority of Natches this year, to what they may remember them before. The Ca meerians in particular, whose songs seem most generally admired, kept away by this occurrence.

The last letters from Delhi make no mention of any alteration the affairs of that qu r; Ghoolam Cadir Khan was crossing his tro over the Jumna; in a few days therefore we may probably expect hear some change.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1788.

Calcutta.

We are happy to hear the favorable rains which fell in the Jess District during the middle of last month have proved so beneficial

the cultivation, that all apprehensions of a dearth are removed; and plenty may be expected as the Autumn crops advance to maturity, as any eventful deficiency of rice would be amply made up by a fine harvest of *collye*, which is an excellent substitute.

The Dacoits are become so numerous and daring, that on Friday night last, they attacked a party of Sepoys who had treasure to the amount of Rs. 50,000 in charge from Birbhoom, at the Tanna of Moneerampore in Burdwan. After killing two Sepoys and three Peons. they carried off Rs. 30,000.

The money is said not to belong to Government, as was generally supposed.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1788.

A correspondent at Madras has favored us with the following directions, lately published by Sir Archibald Campbell, for the cultivation of a grass introduced by him into Jamaica, to the great benefit of that Island, and which he has also introduced into India, where it promises to be equally advantageous. Perceiving a great want of pasturage in the territories of his present Government, he sent to Jamaica for a large supply of seeds, which, when received, he distributed to all parts, and they have succeeded wonderfully. They will, doubtless, also succeed equally in Bengal, and in the upper parts of the country, where herbage is scarce; their produce will be of the greatest utility for the fodder of cattle of all kinds. Should the culture be extended, so as to provide a sufficient quantity of hay, the disorders to which horses are liable here upon the use of fresh grass may also be prevented by it.

Directions for sowing and raising the Guinea Grass Seed.

The Guinea Grass Seed ought first to be sown in a fine rich mould, and in a shady situation, or in a large box removable to some shady spot, and to be kept moist by watering it every evening regularly.

When the plants are come up, and grown to a size fit to transplant, they may be planted out in a piece of ground, in rows at two feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches from each other in these rows. They may remain in this state until they have stocked sufficiently to plant a large piece of ground, when they may be transferred into the fields.

The plants of these Guinea Grass are commonly increased by parting, or separating the roots, and by making a furrow of little depth with a hoe, in which the off-setts are to be planted. Every off-sett produces a large sheaf of grass, and two of those are a sufficient day's fodder

for one horse. The joints of the plant will also strike root in the ground during the rainy season.

When the Guinea Grass has once taken root, it will spread itself gradually to a very great extent, by dropping its seed when the wind blows fresh, and will require no other expence in the cultivation than the trouble of thinning the plants annually when the rains set in.

In the space of twenty years, the Guinea Grass has given quite a new face to the mountains of Jamaica, the consequence of which is, that the number of cattle has been trebled in that period, as there is no grass yet known that stands the severity of the dry season so well, nor any that cattle are so fond of, or which can fatten so expeditiously.

As this grass may be repeatedly cut during the course of the year, and is capable of making excellent hay, nothing can be better suited to a hot climate, nor afford a better return to those who may be disposed to cultivate it.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
August 1788.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1788.

If the steeple of the New Church be really awry, a correspondent observes, it would be better to say nothing about it, lest the timorous should be frightened from their devotions, or the malicious furnished with witticisms on the resemblance of modern steeples to modern morals, &c.

The Dacoits, who have so long infested the Sunderbunds and the rivers leading to and from Dacca, have, in the last week, been uncommonly daring in their depredations. A detached party of seven boats were on the 2nd instant at Sonarampoor, where they laid under contribution every boat passing and re-passing. The principal Dacoit's boat carried the Company's Colours, and they plundered without fear in open day. A larger party, said to consist of about fourteen armed boats, attacked on the 3rd, between Calpudity and Gurneeddy,* a Mr. Burgh on his way to Calcutta; on their approach Mr. Burgh desired them to keep at a distance, which they refused, calling out "*Toomko marneka iah*" or "we, are come to kill you," on which Mr. Burgh fired his musket, but unfortunately was brought down by an arrow which pierced his breast, and afterwards, on their boarding his boat, being run through the back by a Roybanse, a kind of spear, fell into the river, and his body has not since

* *Note.*—Possibly, Gournuddi, in the district of Backergunge, north of Burrisaul.

been found. One of his dandies was also killed, and another dangerously wounded with an arrow above the eye. Depositions respecting this murder and robbery have been taken at Moidapore, from Mr. Burgh's servants and dandies. The same party are supposed to have proceeded towards Gazepore, near Dacca, where, on the 4th, in the morning, two European gentlemen in Budjrows were attacked, and stripped of all their things, even to the cloths which they wore. The dandies were forcibly taken out of the boats to be employed by the Dacoits in their future excursions. On the evening of the same day, Mr. Willes, proceeding from Sylhet, fell in with the same party consisting of fourteen boats; after having been chased some time, finding the Dacoit boats gaining fast upon his pulwar, he ordered her to be run on shore, and escaped with his dandies and servants. The Dacoits took possession of his boats, and plundered her of every thing on board, remaining in her from four o'clock till twelve at night, the greatest part of which time they were occupied in emptying the bottles of liquor which they found on board.

The depredations of these desperate Banditti are not confined to the rivers only, a party of them last week having attacked the houses of some Podars at Moidapoor, and carried off about eighteen hundred Rupees.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1788.

Calcutta.

In addition to the outrages of the Sunderbund Dacoits, mentioned in our last, we hear that on the 15th ultimo, a Naik and eight Sepoys, proceeding from Calcutta to Culnea, were attacked at the mouth of the Choonpoorie river, by five or six and twenty boats, each manned with sixteen or eighteen men, a number of whom boarded the boats of the Sepoys, wounded several of them, and plundered the whole of their property, as well as their muskets and bayonets. One of the Sepoys, being missing, was probably killed.

These repeated depredations call for immediate and exemplary punishment, and we are happy to hear Mr. Henckell, the Magistrate at Jessore, has apprehended twenty-two persons supposed to have been concerned in the above robbery. Eleven others have also, we understand, been taken by Mr. Ewart, Salt Agent at Jynagur.

Last night the Comedy of the 'Merchant of Venice' was performed before a respectable audience. Shylock was accurate and spirited, and Portia elegant and interesting; her dress was much remarked and

admired. Antonio displayed dignity and feeling, and Gratiano spoke his "infinite deal of nothing" with great pleasantry.

Mr. Trink's Concert is put off for a few days on account of the repairs carrying on at the Old Court House; report promises much for this entertainment, both as to the selection of the music, and the powerful assistance which will be afforded the conductor in the execution.

Dr. Bell's Lecture was very full on Tuesday evening, and the experiments seemed to afford equal pleasure to those who came in pursuit of knowledge or amusement.

[URSDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1788.

On Saturday last, at three o'clock, a new ship named the Indostan was launched from the Dock of Mr. Gillet.

The launch was very successful, and afforded one of the grandest sights imaginable to a numerous concourse of spectators.

The Indostan is eight hundred tons burthen, and expressly built for the Cotton Trade, which is now become a very lucrative branch of commerce.

We understand Mr. Gillet intends immediately to lay down another ship on the stocks. It is not many years ago since the first ship of size was built on the Hooghly river by Colonel Watson. We now rival Bombay in this art, and nothing can give a more favorable idea of the increasing wealth, commerce, and prosperity of this capital.

On Tuesday morning, the Corps of Artillery under the command of Colonel Pearse marched from Fort William to Dum-Dum, for the purpose of performing their annual exercise.

They made a very martial appearance, and may be justly deemed one of the finest bodies of men in any service.

Doctor Bell's second Lecture on Pneumatics, appointed for this evening, promises considerable entertainment as well as instruction. The experiments of his first Lecture on this subject on Tuesday last gave great satisfaction, particularly those of the condensing Engine, which threw for some time a continued stream of rose-water in various directions, and exhibited several beautiful phenomena.

The expediency of the late measures taken by Government, for suppressing the depredations of the Dacoits in the Sunderbunds and districts adjacent, is sufficiently shown by the accidents which have been already

noticed. It is confirmed by the following further transactions which have recently come to our knowledge :—

On the 31st October last, thirty-five Dacoits broke open the house of Collechurn Coyal, at Baukergunge, wounded the Chokeedars, and plundered one thousand eight hundred Rupees, two Gold Mohurs, and sundry other articles.

On the 3rd November, Mr. Sepandro, who was proceeding to Dacca on a ten-oared Pulwar, with a large sum of money, and nine hundred maunds of salt, met twelve Dacoit boats at Colechurrah, and after firing at them, with two Sepoys who accompanied him, several times, leaped overboard and was drowned. The Dacoits continued shooting their arrows, killed one of the Sepoys and three Dandies who attempted to escape. The rest they tied, and obliged to row away the boats with the money and salt.

On the 4th November, Mr. Menchin, on his way from Sy Sutalurry, was attacked at Coolpaddy by nineteen armed boats, plundered of property to the value of eight hundred Rupees, and stript even of his wearing apparel. Each boat contained one hundred men, dressed in Regimentals, (scarlet faced with green,) and was well secured against musket shot by the hides of buffaloes.

On the same day, and at the same place, Mr. Dow Morony was attacked by the same party, and robbed of thirty-five Rupees in cash, and property valued at 22,000 Rupees, being stripped in the same manner with Mr. Menchin. It is said they had in their fleet an European woman prisoner, and two country-born boys.

On the 5th November, thirty Dacoits, with lighted *mussals*, broke open the house of Juggeram Podar, at Barrakurn, plundered all they could find, and then entered the habitations of six other Podars, which they also robbed, when a number of the Bazar people assembling, they set fire to the houses, and during the confusion, made their escape.

We understand the proposals for the China remittances advertised for by Government, have exceeded the sum required by seventeen lacks of Rupees, being for the amount of no less than twenty-nine lacks. They have been referred, we hear, to a Committee of three respectable gentlemen for consideration.

We have great pleasure in being able to say, from certain authority, that Mr. Shore, whose bad state of health threatened a necessity of his early return to Europe, has relinquished the passage taken for him on the Kent, and has given up all intention of returning this season

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1788.

Delhi.

Nothing particular has of late transpired at Delhi; the last accounts from that quarter announce the continuance of Golaum Kadir Cawn, accompanied by his new elected King Mirza Akbar Shaw, his late King Bedar Shaw, and several other Princes, at a place called Meerut, about four days' march from his Capital Saharunpoor. His Army experiences every distress from the scarcity kept up by the Mahratta Army under Ranna Khan, Himmut, Behadre, &c., who cut off all his supplies, and have hitherto prevented him from proceeding into Ghousghur. Scindea still remains at Mattura, and the old King Shah Allum is treated with every respect by the Mahratta influence.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1788.

The Company's Opium at the sales on Monday and Thursday last went remarkably high; some chests were sold at 603 Sicca Rupees, and the average price was 590 Sicca Rupees per chest.

On Tuesday the price was something lower, being from 565 to 575 Sicca Rupees.

Extract of a letter from Dacca, December 6th, 1788.

I am happy to tell you that most of the Dacoits who attacked Mr. Willes in the Sunderbunds have been taken. It appears they have been roving about the Sunderbund rivers for eighteen months, without any settled habitation. They were chased by some armed boats fitted out by Mr. Day for the express purpose, below the Island Sundeep, almost out at sea, and during the chase, the pursuers and pursued were all nearly swallowed up by the high bore of the Megna.

There was skirmishing from time to time for a day and a half before the Dacoits surrendered. They have since been brought to Dacca, and it is to be hoped their fate will be an example and terror to others.

Since the above letter, we have heard from Dacca that Mr. Day has fortunately taken the head Dacoit of the Banditti, who have so long infested the Sunderbund passage. It is to be hoped his execution will throw a terror on the whole gang, and that passengers in future will be able to travel that road without danger of their lives and property.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1788.

The half-yearly Sessions commenced on Thursday last, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the Grand Jury:—

John Evelyn, Esq., Foreman.

Alexander Colvin, Esq.	Henry Trail, Esq.
Benjamin Grindall, Esq.	William Fairlie, Esq.
Cudbert Thornhill, Esq.	Benjamin Aplin, Esq.
Richard Goodlad, Esq.	John Scarven, Esq.
James J. Keighly, Esq.	Joseph Sherburne, Esq.
Charles Barber, Esq.	Thomas Redhead, Esq.
Joseph Champion, Esq.	Charles Rothman, Esq.
George Richard Foley, Fsq.	Edward Fenwick, Esq.
Sir Charles Blunt, Bart.	Joseph Price, Esq.
Robert Macfarlane, Esq.	Thomas Philpot, Esq.
John G. Booth, Esq.	W. Farquharson, Esq.

The charge was delivered by Sir William Jones with that nervous and manly eloquence and constitutional exposition of the Law, which ever distinguish the speeches of the learned Judge; though already well detailed, we think it incumbent on us to repeat the outlines of it, for the information of such of our readers who may not have seen the India Gazette of Monday: he began with

Public Justice.

He lamented that no less than four persons stood committed for perjury, or subornation of perjury. One of them, an American Christian, for making a false affidavit, whose guilt, if proved, was aggravated by the repeated warnings and cautions given him through the Interpreter, previous to swearing the affidavit. That if the Laws were to be thus openly disregarded, all hope of administering justice must be abandoned, and the public must abandon all hope of security to their persons and property; to this there can be no other check but just and exemplary punishment, and however we may feel for the individual, it is a necessary sacrifice to the general good.

For this crime the punishment prescribed by the common Law is mild, and the Hindoo and Mussalman Natives see with gratitude and satisfaction the superiority of our Laws to their own. The Hindoos have a fanciful idea as to the peculiar punishment of this crime in the mutilation of the body, by cutting off the offending member, the hand or the tongue; but this cannot be heard without shuddering. The

proper punishment for the first offence is disgrace, but after repetition, something more should be added, but not to extend to the cruelty of mutilation.

By a statute of Queen Elizabeth, a penalty is enacted for perjury, which is not shocking to humanity, by inflicting an indelible mark on the offender through life, to the utter loss of his credit and reputation; it is, therefore, my wish (said the learned Judge) that the indictments should be grounded on this statute, for, though the proof should fall short of conviction within the terms of it, the punishment by the common Law may still be awarded.

Public Tranquillity.

Sir William observed, that more complaints of breaches of the peace by night had been preferred to him within the last six weeks, than had occurred for six months before; the alarms of Burglaries, Riots, and Assaults were almost constant. He alluded to a particular street, situated behind the house in Calcutta well known by the name of the Phouzdar's House, which abounded with low Taverns kept by Italians, Spanish, and Portugueze, and instanced a variety of complaints in that Quarter.

Public Convenience and Good Order.

This is affected by public nuisances, for although Taverns may be allowed under proper regulations, yet they are not to be tolerated when they interfere with the public peace, by harboring improper people, by being kept open at improper hours, or devoted to gaming, in which cases they may be indicted as Nuisances: Gaming Houses are highly pernicious as incentives to vice, and temptations to idleness. I have (said the Judge) been addressed by venerable fathers with tears in their eyes, complaining that their sons had been ruined in these Houses, and so notorious are they become, that it is now frequent to find actions brought in this Court to recover money lent in a co-partnership, to support houses for Gaming, among the Natives.

Offences against Public Trade.

Such are cheats on Public Credit, and in these it is a distinction generally settled, that artful contrivance is essential to criminality.

Murder and Assault.

The first and greatest offence against individuals is where the life is taken; and in considering cases of homicide, it is material to deter-

mine whether the act done was the cause of death; not only the proximate cause, but the primary; if it originally can be traced from malignity, and death ensue, it is murder; I speak this (said the learned Judge) with emphasis, because the general idea is directed to the immediate, and not the original cause. It must also be enquired whether the act was lawful or unlawful which occasioned the homicide; if a lawful act, whether it was moderate; it is unlawful if otherways; should the act be violent, and with an instrument likely to occasion great mischief or death, it would be construed deliberate murder. But if no malignity appears, and that the act, though unlawful, seemed rather to proceed from want of consideration than a heart depraved, and regardless of social duty, it would be considered manslaughter.

Burglaries.

The invasion of private dwelling-houses in the night constitute the crime of Burglary, but though an indictment should be found fo his crime by the Grand Jury, the Burglary may be left out and res tricted to Larceny, upon trial by the Petit Jury. He is said to be Burglar who in the night breaks and enters a house with a felonio intent. An instance occurs in the cases which will be the subject c indictments to be presented to you, where persons disguised were foun in a house; natives with their faces painted white. This is a proof c felony. The crime of Burglary is not confined to the principal dwelling-house, but may be committed in an out-house, parcel of the dwelling-house, or an adjoining terrace for occasional retirement, or a verandah. The circumstances of breaking, or entry, or putting in a hook in a door, are sufficient to establish it.

In the case alluded to, the defence is that they were Chokeydars or Watchmen, which is a high aggravation of their guilt.

Here Sir William Jones took notice of the general dissipation of these people, employed by the gentlemen who superintended the Police, which called for particular reform, and though he imputed no blame to the gentlemen themselves, he recommended their strictest attention to the characters of the people they employed, and that unquestionable security should always be taken for their conduct.

He next adverted to the distinction between a Principal and Accessary. The latter is he who relieves, comforts, or assists the offender, and therefore is said to be an Accessary after the fact; and in the same manner if he contributes to his rescue, if he advised or directed the act, he is an Accessary before the fact; and if he was present, he is a Principal.

Forgery.

Sir William said it was a question whether the statute against Forgery extended to this country, but that upon the fullest consideration it was his opinion that it did not. The statute was made upon the spur of the moment, and it contained expressions of locality. A learned argument had, however, been made on the other side, and he thought the question still debateable, which induced him to wish that a case might be stated for an opinion at the Fountain-head of justice; this (he observed) might be attained in the event of a conviction in this country on that statute, or at common Law, as the party might take his appeal against the sentence.

The learned Judge declared that he would never desist from calling the attention of juries to the state of the Prison, and to the conduct of the Jailor; in the last he saw nothing culpable, but mistakes might arise from ignorance or error, and since these Officers have it in their power to render misery more miserable, they ought to be watched with the most vigilant eye. As a direction to his conduct, Sir William observed that, in no case whatever, ought irons or fetters to be used to a Prisoner before conviction, except when he was unruly, and otherwise unmanageable.

He concluded by saying that it was morally impossible for three Justices of Peace, in this populous Settlement, to secure public tranquillity, while Grand Juries are only summoned twice a year, and that it was his anxious hope that the Legislature would extend them to four.

He therefore recommended that gentlemen high in the Service should be appointed to act as Justices, and he trusted this would not be considered as trouble, but the price of public security and protection.

Sir William ended with these pathetic remarks:—

That the British Constitution can never be destroyed, while Trial by Jury remains.

That it will fall when this ceases, and,

It will totter when gentlemen of fortune and independence shall find a disinclination and indifference to act in this capacity for the public service.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1788.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the toll levied on boats passing through the New Cut in the Cossimbazar river be abolished.

The dinner given by the Governor General on Monday last, in honor of His Majesty's birth-day, was graced by the Governors of the Dutch and Danish Settlements, the Nabob Saadut Aly and his son, two of the Judges, and others of the principal gentlemen of the Settlement. The entertainment being private, however, the King's health was not echoed from the cannon's mouth.

The Ball in the evening was splendid, but not full. The minuets, which began a little before 10 o'clock, were so few as to allow a country-dance before supper. They were opened by Madame Shefaleski and Colonel Pearse. The country-dances were resumed after supper, and continued till past three in the morning. The Nabob Saadut Aly and his son were among the company, and stayed till near two. What their sentiments on the occasion were, we have not heard.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1788.

Sessions.

The Grand Jury having, with peculiar diligence, discharged the whole of their duty within eight days, including the day of their election, were dismissed on Thursday, the 11th instant.

The following persons have been tried during the present Sessions:

Khaloo and Bhamon Khan, for an assault: The first acquitted: The latter found guilty.

Ram Sherain and Ramtunnoo for petty larceny: Found guilty. Hurry for Burglary, acquitted.

Syad Soleman, for murder: acquitted of murder, but found guilty of manslaughter, and discharged, after being burnt in the hand.

Ramkishen Mistry of a Murder: acquitted.

Hurry Chokeedar, Sunker Chokeedar, and Biswaram Chokeedar, the two first for burglary, the latter for attempting to rescue them when apprehended: acquitted.

Anthone Baptiste, for the murder of Cobeer Ghose; acquitted.

Sandoo, for the murder of a beggar woman, named Jummunee, by pushing her as she was standing in the street, which occasioned her falling on the knife of a butcher, who was cutting meat with his knife between his toes, whereby her throat was cut; acquitted.

Mutthruss Shawun, for two offences. First for forging, and counterfeiting a Bond for 5,000 Rupees upon Mrs. Dustagul, the widow of the

late Mr. Petruse; and secondly, for publishing it as a true and genuine Bond, knowing it to be forged. Found guilty of the second offence.

The three Chokeedars tried for a burglary in the house of Bancharam Chuckerbutty, indicted, two as principals, and the third as accessary in attempting their rescue after they had been apprehended, were we understand, acquitted, from their entry into the house with a felonious intent not being sufficiently proved. The scrupulosity of the Law, though on the whole beneficial, it may, in particular instances, be the reverse; and this seems to be one. The disguise of the accused, their situation, and attempt to escape, must remove every doubt of their dishonest designs; yet, being on the top of house when discovered, no entry, which the Law makes essential to a burglary, could be proved, and, though in attempting to get off, they entered an enclosed terrace, this was not considered as an entry with an intent to commit a felony, but with an intent to escape.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25TH, 1788.

On Monday last the Governor General gave a private Ball to a very large party of Beaux and Belles, who introduced the Christmas Week with a spirit of gaiety peculiar to this season of the year.

Yesterday was an interval of relaxation previous to the busy festival of to-day, when Merry Merry Christmas will be echoed in every part to the joy of all good Christians, and the sorrow of none but the poor fagged bearers, whose exclamations will not be so cheerful. The plumb-bellied gentry in white caps were seen yesterday in all quarters, in all the charms of sweetness; and will not fail to renew their hospitable invitations this morning.

Such are the attractions of Calcutta during the present cold season that two ladies who intended to return to Europe on the Phœnix, have we understand, lately resolved to remain for the present, and to proceed on one of the last ships.

The first Subscription Assembly on Thursday last was tolerably well attended, considering the number of entertainments in the same week It was opened by Mrs. Gladwin about half after nine o'clock, and was conducted with great propriety by the gentlemen who undertook to superintend it, whose assiduous attentions to every part of the entertainment must have been highly satisfactory to the company.

In the many instances already given of robberies committed in and about town, we are sorry to add that on Tuesday last, abou

3 o'clock in the afternoon, the house of Ram Kaunt, at Sootanootey, was forcibly entered by a party of 15 or 20 armed men, and stript of property to the value of 4,000 Rupees.

The daring and atrocious conduct of the Dacoits has long been a subject of just complaint, and has occasioned very serious and well-grounded alarms to many of the peaceable inhabitants of this place. The attention of Government, however, has been directed to the prevention of the evil, and we trust that in a little time hence, the Police of Calcutta will be established on such a footing, as to render abortive any future attempts at violence on the lives or property of individuals.

Doctor Bell read his last Lecture on Thursday and Friday evening, and after the latter, returned a warm acknowledgment to the family who entertained him here, to the gentlemen who had assisted him, to the men of science who had encouraged him by their countenance, and in general to all who had attended him, particularly the ladies, by whose company he expressed himself much honored and gratified.

PART III.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1788.

Concert for the Benefit of Mr. Oehme.

At the Old Court House, this evening, the 7th instant, will be performed a concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

ACT I.

Overture in Acts and Galatea.
Song.—"Hush ye little warbling choir!" do.
Chorus.—"O, the pleasures of the plain!" do.
Duet.—"O, lovely peace!" Judas Maccabœus.
Song.—"Come ever smiling Liberty!" do.
Duet.—"Come fair Repentance, from the skies." Ruth.
Song.—"Heav'n forbid that Ruth should leave you!" do.

ACT II.

Symphony.— Flauto Concertanto.
Song.—"Adieu, thou lovely youth!" Artaxerxes.*
Duet.—"Sweet is the breath of morn!"
Finale.—The Musick of Macbeth.

☞ Tickets to be had of Mr. Oehme, and of Mr. Stone, at his ic shop, next house to Mr. Moresby's, and of Mr. Selby, at the Old rt House.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

Calcutta Circulating Library.

Messrs. Cock, Maxwell, and Co., conceiving that a Circulating ary on the same plan with that at the Presidency would be found

* *Note.*—Artaxerxes kept the London stage until nearly the year 1830, and was a able piece of the late Mr. Braham.

a great convenience to gentlemen at a distance, who cannot procure Books otherwise than by purchase, and they having now so large a collection on hand as to enable them to divide the same, and yet retain a sufficient number for the use of Calcutta, they propose establishing a Library at Berhampore, and also to furnish a correspondent at Dinapore and Cawnpore with Books for circulation at those stations, and in their vicinity, provided a sufficient number of Subscribers shall be found to defray the expenses. And for the accommodation of gentlemen in the medical line, at the different stations above mentioned, they will furnish a collection of the most approved ancient and modern authors, on Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, and Chymistry.

Should their plan meet with approbation, the Subscribers may be assured that no pains or expence will be spared to render it useful.

The Subscriptions to be the same as in Calcutta, viz., 8 Sicca Rupees per month.

Public notice will soon be given of the persons who will receive subscriptions at the different stations; in the mean time such gentlemen as may approve the plan will be pleased to signify the same to Messrs. Cock, Maxwell, and Co. in Calcutta.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1788.

For Sale.

That small Upper-roomed Garden House, with about five biggahs of ground, on the road leading from Cheringhee to the Burying Ground, which formerly belonged to the Moravians; it is very private, from the number of trees on the ground, and, having lately received considerable additions and repairs, is well adapted for a Black Family.

☞ Apply to Mr. ——

THURSDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1788.

Masquerade.

Mr. Selby respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that the last masquerade for the season will be at the Old Court House, on this day, the 13th instant.

The House will be illuminated in a superb style, and the illuminations so disposed as to render the rooms exceedingly light, and at the same time perfectly cool. The front rooms will be left entirely open.

The Supper-rooms will be opened at half past eleven o'clock, when a cold collation will be provided, and all kinds of wine of the best quality.

☞ The Company are requested to come up the Front Stairs.

*** Tickets, at a Gold Mohur each, to be had of Mr. Selby only, at the Old Court House.

CALCUTTA,
March 10th, 1788.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1788.

To be Sold.

At Dexter and Lane's Livery Stables, Cossitolla Bazar ;—

A pair of large Carriage Mares; drive either in Reins or Postillion. A trial may be had of them.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1788.

General Commission Warehouse.

Mr. Elkins most respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Mr. Smith, Chief Officer of the Imperial Ship Prudentia, a few twelve-dozen chests of French Claret, warranted of the first quality, at Twenty Sicca Rupees per dozen.

☞ Ready Money.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1788.

Serampore Tavern.

Late Parr's, John Nichols, who formerly kept the Harmonick Tavern in Calcutta, has taken that established and well-known Tavern in Serampore, lately kept by Mr. Parr, and provided a good Larder and the best Liquors, &c. The gentlemen of Cantonments, or parties going up and down the river, and all others who may honor Mr. Nichols with

their countenance, may depend on the utmost civility and every endeavour to give satisfaction and very moderate charges.

Bed, Lodging, and Board, by the week or month.

N. B.—Mr. Nichols has no partner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1788.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Burrell and Gould, at their Auction Room, on Saturday next, the 12th instant;—

Lot I.

An Upper-roomed House, with complete offices, and three biggahs, five chittacks and a half of ground, situate in Bobannypore, bounded on the East and South by the Rev. Mr. Kiernander's* Great Garden, on the West by the high road leading from Chouringhee to Russapuglah, and on the North by a new road leading to the ground, late the property of Richard Johnson, Esq. This House is now let to Mr. Prothero, at 100 Sicca Rupees per month.

Lot. II.

An Upper-roomed House, and one biggah, sixteen cottahs, and nine chittacks of ground, situate in Dhee Birgee, bounded on the South by the great road leading from the Hospital to the English Burying-ground, on the East by Vansittart's Avenue, on the North and West by two of Mr. Kiernander's new built houses. The House lately let to Mr. Wyatt, at 200 Sicca Rupees per month.

Lot III.

A Piece of Ground containing five biggahs, sixteen cottahs, situate in Dhee Birgee, bounded on the South by the Company's high-road from Chouringhee to Russapuglah, on the East by a piece of ground belonging to Mr. Camac, on the North by a piece of Mr. Kiernander's ground, and on the West by a new house belonging to Mr. Wyatt.

Conditions of Sale.

The Purchaser to be at the expence of conveyance. The purchase money to be paid in ten Days from the Day of Sale, or the Premises to be Re-sold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser, who must make good all losses arising therefrom.

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* *Note.*—The first Protestant Missionary to Bengal. Vide Calcutta Review Act IV, No. XIII, Vol. VII.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1788.

Marble Baths, Flooring for Halls, &c.

The practice now universally adopted among the genteel families of this Settlement, of having Baths in their houses, lined, or only floored with marble slabs, likewise Halls, and other Apartments, induces James Palmer, (No. 39 Rada Bazar,) to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has lately purchased a large Assortment of marble slabs, for the above mentioned purposes. He erects marble Baths, and lays marble Floors in Halls and other Apartments, on the most reasonable terms.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1788.

For Sale.

At Godown No. 13, behind the Writers' Building, a few Pipes of genuine London Market Madeira, being part of that imported this season by the Flor de Tonchal; at 380 Sicca Rupees per Pipe. Ready Money.

☞ Musters of each Pipe may be seen at the Godown.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1788.

Absconded.

Absconded from the service of Lieutenant Thomas, of the 13th battalion, now in Camp at Anopshire, a Boy named Imam Buxs, about the age of fourteen, of a tawney complexion, with a strongly featured and very intelligent countenance. The appearance of whiskers had begun to present itself on his upper lip, and the corners of his mouth were peculiarly marked. His person was low for his age, but very well made Wore his hair as Mussulmen, excepting the back of it, which was longer than usual, and turned up under his turban. Had on, when he went away, pantaloons, a short Hindoostany jacket, and turban, all white Being pretty well known to most of the Gentlemen of Mr. Thomas's acquaintance, it is unnecessary, he hopes, to declare, should any of them happen to meet with, or hear of the Boy, how much obliged he shall consider himself by their securing him. But it is particularly requested of any other Gentlemen to whom the Boy may wish to offer himself for service, that they will confer upon Mr. T. the like obligation.

June 11th, 1788.

THURSDAY. JUNE 19TH. 1788.

Public Exchange.

A Place of Public Resort for the purpose of meeting and transacting Business, appearing to have been much wished for in Calcutta, and the chief obstacle thereto being the want of a proper building for the occasion, it has been agreed by a Society of Gentlemen to engage the house lately occupied by Mr. Raban, and situated at the corner of the Great Tank opposite to Messrs. Ord and Knox's, which will be opened on Tuesday, the 17th instant, for that purpose, under the title of the Calcutta Exchange Coffee-Room, and on the following terms :—

1st.—That the House will be open to the admission of all persons, whether Europeans, Natives, or others.

2nd.—That two Rooms will be appropriated to the occasion, one of which will be for the use of the Subscribers, and the other for the Non-Subscribers.

3rd.—That separate apartments will be allotted to the Subscribers for the transaction of business, during change hours.

4th.—That Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays shall be the days of meeting.

5th.—That the doors be opened at Ten, shut at Twelve, and the rooms cleared by One o'clock.

6th.—That the subscription shall be open to all individuals at the Rate of five Sicca Rupees per month each, which will be received by Mr. Thomas Clark, the Keeper, on subscribing, and on the first day of every month following.

CALCUTTA,
June 12th, 1788.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1788.

Wants Employment.

A young man who has been some years in Bengal, used to common accounts, understands Bengallies, Moors, and Portuguese; would be glad to be employed in any respectable Office in Calcutta, or with any Gentleman up the Country.

☞ Enquire of the Printer.

CALCUTTA,
June 18th, 1788.

THURSDAY, JULY 3RD, 1788.

To be sold by Public Auction, on the Premises, on Friday, the 1st of August next, exactly at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private contract;—

That large and convenient House now known by the name of the Calcutta Exchange, situated on the south-west corner of the Great Tank, and lately taken upon a lease of two years, at the monthly rent of Sicca Rupees 350.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Paxton, Cockerell, Delisle, and Company.

CALCUTTA, *July 1st*, 1788.

THURSDAY, JULY 17TH, 1788.

General Bank of India.

Notice is hereby given, that Bahary Loll Baboo having been detected in taking a Dustoor upon Bills discounted for the Natives, was immediately dismissed from office, and that no persons discounting Bills at the Bank are liable to any charge but the discount or legal Interest.

By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA, *July 10th*, 1788. THOMAS GOWAN, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, JULY 31ST, 1788.

Union Tavern.

Angus Gun begs leave to inform the Public that he has taken that large and commodious House, No. 44, near the foot of the Cossitullah Bazar, occupied part of last season by Captain Fairfull, of the Minerva. Several appartments are fitted up for the accommodation of Boarders and Lodgers, and a Stock of good Wines and Liquors is laid in, a Billiard Table, Coach House, and Stabling for six Horses. The charges will be very moderate; and such Gentlemen as are pleased to favor him

with their patronage may depend upon every exertion in his power to render satisfaction.

CALCUTTA,
July 9th, 1788.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1788.

Europe Hounds.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Burrell and Gould, on Thursday, the 28th instant;—

If not previously disposed of by private contract, thirty couple of Europe Hounds, and two Terriers.

A character is unnecessary to be given, as they are well known for their goodness. They will be sold in Lots of four couple each. The same day will be sold, if not previously disposed of, a strong steady Hunter, who is rode in a snaffle, fit for any weight, good bottom, a charming leaper, and has been accustomed to the Hounds.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1788.

To be sold by Public Auction.

At Mr. Davidson's Auction Room, to-morrow, Friday, the 29th instant;—

Two Pointers and a Spaniel, they are well trained and are very good, being for a considerable time in the possession of a Sporting Gentleman. Conditions as usual.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1788.

To the Ladies.

Mr. Siret, Ladies' Hair-Dresser, just arrived from Paris, respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Ladies of the Settlement, that he intends carrying on the business of Ladies' Hair-Dresser. Ladies honoring him with their commands, directed to him at No. 18, opposite Mr. Tolfrey's, near Tiretta's Bazar, will be instantly waited upon.

He has for sale a fine assortment of Perfumery and Feathers.

N. B.—He washes Feathers so that they cannot be distinguished from new.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1788.

Hair-Dressing.

Lafleur, Hair-Dresser to Ladies and Gentlemen, being lately come from Paris, dresses hair according to the latest fashion.

He takes four Rupees for dressing a Lady.

Two Rupees for a Gentleman.

And six Rupees for cutting hair.

In case any Ladies or Gentlemen would wish to hire him per month, he will settle with them at a very reasonable rate.

No. 73, next lane beyond Colonel Peter Murray's house.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1788.

Experimental Philosophy.

It is desired, on account of the dispatch of the Packet, and the meeting of the Asiatic Society this evening, that the Lectures on Experimental Philosophy be deferred to Tuesday next, at half past seven o'clock in the evening.

Tickets are delivered at the General, Bengal, and Hindoostan Banks.

The Gentlemen who subscribe have the privilege of introducing the Ladies who may wish to honor this attempt with their presence.

CALCUTTA,
November 6th, 1788.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH. 1788.

Assembly.

Many Ladies and Gentlemen having expressed a desire that an Assembly should be set on foot on the old plan, it is proposed to institute a Subscription Assembly, under the conduct of a Committee of the gentlemen of the Settlement, as formerly. It is intended to have hot Suppers and a Ball, as usual, every fortnight. And if the subscription will admit of it, to have one Masquerade in the season.

The first Assembly to be on Thursday, the 20th of November. The subscription to be paid into the Bengal Bank, on or before the tenth

of November. And a meeting of Subscribers is requested on that day at twelve o'clock, at the Old Court House, to elect Managers, and to appoint a person to provide the entertainment. The subscription, Five Gold Mohurs. For Non-Subscribers (on recommendation of Subscribers), twelve Sicca Rupees for each Assembly. Those who are desirous of promoting the above Plan, are requested to send their names, with the amount of their subscriptions, to the Bengal Bank, before the tenth of November.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1788.

London Tavern.

Messrs. Lowder and Wilson solicit permission to return their most ncere and grateful thanks to their Friends and the Public for the very beral and generous support which they have hitherto experienced, and ope for a continuance of the same, as they have spared no pains or exence to fit up their house in the most elegant manner, and render it as ommodious as possible for the accommodation of such Gentlemen as may nd it requisite to take up a temporary residence therein.

They have recently laid in a choice assortment of wines of the highst qualities; and a stock of eatables sufficient to provide Dinners and uppers during the cold season, on the shortest notice. They therefore eg leave to propose the following terms, which they presume will be eemed reasonable by such as intend to honor them with their ommands.

Dinners dressed in the greatest taste, and to consist of every thing ie season affords, at the rate of five Rupees per head.

Suppers in the same manner, at three Rupees per head.

They are furnished with conveniences to convey their Dinners and uppers quite hot, to any moderate distance from their house.

As the prices of wines, particularly English Claret, and Hock, have late been much reduced, they in consequence find themselves enabled to ispose of their's more moderately than usual.

It is presumed, from Mr. Wilson being regularly bred a Cook, nder the immediate care and instruction of Mr. Birch, of Cornhill, that e can dress his Dinners, &c., with the truest propriety, and greatest perction, the more especially as he studies nothing else, the other branch f the Tavern business being conducted by Mr. Lowder. They now ledge themselves to such Gentlemen of the Settlement as mean to frequent

their house, that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give universal satisfaction: and in short, to come as near the perfection which is found in England as is possible from the nature of this country to admit of.

N. B.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with excellent Soup in the house, at any hour from ten to three.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1788.

Subscription Assembly.

The Stewards of the Assembly present their compliments to the Ladies of the Settlement, and request the honor of their company at the Assembly, on Thursday, the 18th instant.

CALCUTTA,
December 3rd, 1788.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1788.

Vauxhall and Fire-works,

At Cossinaut Baboo's Garden House, formerly Major De Glasse's, in the Durrumtollah.

Mr. Gairard

Does himself the pleasure to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Calcutta, that his Vauxhall Exhibition of Fire-works will commence this day, Thursday, the 4th instant, by a grand display Entitled 'The Garden of Pleasure.'

The detached pieces that precede the grand display are of a new Invention, and very curious. The first of which will exhibit The Compliments.'

The Garden is laid out in very great order, with the additional advantage of new walks, all covered in, to protect the company from the vapours of the evening, and when illuminated, will afford a very pleasing *Coup D'Œil.*

The Fire-works will commence at eight o'clock precisely.

Mr. Gairard has likewise fitted up several large boxes for the reception of families who may wish to be accommodated by themselves, at 60 Sicca Rupees each, with refreshments included.

Prices of Admittance.

First Boxes, Ladies' tickets, 8 Rupees. Ditto Gentlemen's do., 1 Gold Mohur. Second ditto, Ladies' do., 4 Rupees. Do. Gentlemen's do., 8 Rupees. Third do., Ladies' do., 2 Rupees. Gentlemen's do., 4 Rupees.

N. B.—Tickets to be had at the place of Exhibition.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1788.

Lottery.

Plan of a Lottery submitted to the Public, consisting of six valuable Prizes. Tickets will be issued, entitled 'Tiretta's Lottery,' each signed by Mr. Tiretta, and countersigned by the Bengal Bank, where they are now ready to be delivered.

FIRST PRIZE.

That large and spacious Pucka Bazar or market belonging to Mr. Tiretta, situated in the most central part of the Town of Calcutta, which occupies a space of nine biggahs and eight cottahs of ground, formed in two squares, with convenient shops, surrounded with a colonnade veranda, and the whole area of the square is divided into commodious streets with pucka stalls, valued at Sicca Rupees 1,96,000

SECOND PRIZE.

A Piece of Ground known by the name of Hurring Berry, immediately adjoining the north of the Bazar, in front of the Public Road leading to Chitpoor, comprehending four biggahs and thirteen cottahs of ground, on which there are thirty pucka Godowns erected on the east side for a General Grain Market, valued at 39,000

THIRD PRIZE.

A convenient Upper-roomed House, situated to the south of the Bazar, and directly opposite to the house formerly inhabited by Mr. Le'Blanc, standing upon one biggah of ground, together with the adjoining piece of ground to the east, consisting of four biggahs and six cottahs, bounded to the north by the pucka wall of the Bazar, on which there are pucka sheds 200 feet long and 32 feet broad, valued at 36,000

Carried over ... 2,71,000

Brought forward ... 2,71,000

FOURTH PRIZE.

That large House formerly inhabited by Mr. Le'Blanc, standing upon one biggah of ground, consisting on the ground floor of six rooms, four closets, one hall, one large veranda in columns, and one back veranda in arches, and, on the upper story, of two rooms, and a veranda with a circular staircase, with convenient offices, valued at 25,000

FIFTH PRIZE.

A Piece of Ground of four biggahs to the south of the Meat Bazars, and close to the range of pucka sheds mentioned in the Third Prize, valued at 16,000

SIXTH PRIZE.

A Lower-roomed House, consisting of four rooms, one hall and one closed veranda, with convenient offices, standing upon ten cottahs of ground, situated to the south of the Upper-roomed House mentioned in the Third Prize, valued at 8,000

Sicca Rupees ... 3,20,000

By the present low term of rent at which Mr. Tiretta lets the Bazar shops and Stalls now occupied, the property allotted for the First Prize will produce a regular Monthly Revenue of Sicca Rupees 3,500, and with proper attention and management, is capable of yielding a much larger monthly income.

The Lottery to consist of 3,200 Tickets, at one Hundred Sicca Rupees each Ticket, amounting to Sicca Rupees 3,20,000.

The money to be paid into the Bengal Bank, and when the Subscription shall be closed, a General Meeting of the Subscribers resident in Calcutta will be convened, who shall appoint a Committee to direct and superintend the drawing of this Lottery.

The Bank to be answerable for the amount paid in, should any accident prevent the Lottery from being drawn.

THE END.

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on 27 November, 2018